The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY.

By the Pennsylvania Yearly meeting of Progressive Friends.

The holding of a human being as property, under whatever circumstances, we regard as a sin against God and a crime against humanity.—As there is not a bondman in the land who has not an inalienable right to be free, we can do no less than to demand that every chain be instantly sundered. In dealing with a sin of such magnitude—a sin by which millions of our fellow-creatures are reduced to the condition of chattels and covered with the dark pall of ignorance and degradation—we can give no place to the spirit of compromise. There is no hope for the country but in persistently and unceasingly applying to the consciences of the people the unqualified demands of justice and righteousness. To whisper half-truths at such a time as the present is to "daub with untempered mortar" and trifle with the most fearful responsibilities that ever weighed upon the conscience of a nation.

There is much in the history of the past year, as pertaining to this great subject, that is well calculated to excite a righteous indignation and awaken our [illegible] solicitude. The Supreme Judicial tribunal of the country has proclaimed the atrocious doctrine, that persons of African descent, many of whom, it is well known, are children of men who shed their blood on the battle fields of the Revolution and participated in the organization of the State and National Governments, are not and cannot be citizens—that, in short, they have "no rights which white men are bound to respect." This dogma is already incorporated in the platform of the party which bears sway in the councils of the nation; it shapes the legislation of Congress and the action of the Executive; while the only numerous political party which makes any pretension to anti-slavery is declared by not a few of its champions to be not the advocate of equality for the blacks, but the "white man's party," thus interposing no effectual resistance to the tyrannous decree. The President and his official advisers and agents have prostituted all their powers in the effort to establish slavery on the soil of Kansas, in opposition to the well known wishes of her people; and an ingeniously contrived scheme, intended to effect this object, has been forced through Congress by Executive intimidation and political bribery. It should be added that not a few of the men, even at the North, who share the responsibility of this gigantic wickedness, hold a high rank in Churches calling themselves Christians. While the leading and most powerful despotism of the Old World is preparing to emancipate her millions of degraded serfs, the boasted "Model Republic" cherishes the system of chattel slavery as if it were the most precious jewel in the crown of her glory. Despotic Russia breaks the fetters of her bondmen, but Republican America, with the declaration upon her lips that all men are endowed with an inalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, dooms one-seventh of her population to the most degrading servitude, while not a few of the champions of this wickedness have the effrontery to propose that the foreign slave trade, now branded as piracy by our laws, should be revived for the purpose of augmenting the number of their victims and extending the system over territory as yet unpolluted by its presence.

If we turn to the popular Churches of the country, the prospect is no better; they still remain as heretofore, "the bulwarks of slavery." Of the numerous sects which swarm in every part of the land and which must be regarded as the exponents of its morality, there is not one that is *thoroughly* imbued with an anti slavery spirit, not one whose garments are not stained with the blood of the slave. Even those whose organic law is opposed to the system fail to live up to the principles they profess, and by their connivance or non-action strengthen the hands of the slaveholder. The American Tract Society, the organ and representative of the great "evangelical" denominations, and which professes to have for its object the promotion of "vital godliness and sound morality," while it fails not to rebuke dancing, theatre-going and sleeping in church as sins perilous to the soul deliberately refuses to utter a single word in condemnation of the sin of man-stealing, and confides an absolute censorship over all its publications to a man who defends slavery from the Scriptures, and whose "South-side View" of that system shocked the moral sense of the friends of freedom throughout the civilized world. The American Bible Society not only refuses to make any effort to give the Bible to the slaves, but sanctions those interpretations of the Book which make it the bulwark of oppression.

This is indeed a gloomy picture; but we believe that, on the whole, the cause of freedom is advancing, and we do not for a moment permit ourselves to doubt that it will ultimately triumph. The truth, faithfully proclaimed, is the mightiest agent in the Universe. It must eventually work the destruction of the system which exposes us to the scorn of the world and the retributions of Heaven.

The Union between the free and slave States is a compact of guilt and shame. Every day's experience of the workings of the National Government serves to demonstrate the preposterous absurdity as well as wickedness of the attempt to bind together as one nation States founded upon the principles of universal liberty and equality and States which nourish and perpetuate the worst system of oppression that ever blackened the page of history. It is impossible for the former to stand in political alliance with the latter without corrupting the very sources of their national life and receiving into all their veins and arteries the foul blood of oppression and slavery. Not until the North has the courage and the manliness to sunder the ligament that binds her to "the body of this death" and holds her in guilty alliance with men-stealers, will she be truly free, or be able break the chains of the slaves, or to present to the world an example worthy of imitation. Not until she banishes the slave hunter from her soil and solemnly proclaims her purpose to protect the fugitive bondman by the full power of her sovereignty, will she be able truly to respect herself or to command the respect of the civilized world.

While we rejoice in all that has been done through political instrumentalities to promote the cause of freedom, and will continue to rejoice in whatever of good may be achieved by such means, we are constrained to declare that our main reliance for the success of that cause is upon the *moral agitation* by which truth is persistently applied to the hearts and consciences of the people, and the wickedness of slavery fearlessly exhibited in the light of the divine law of humanity. The American Anti Slavery Society and its auxiliaries have our sympathy and hearty cooperation in the work to which they have been so long and so faithfully devoted, we hope that they may not be turned aside from their purposes until victory shall crown their efforts and liberty be proclaimed throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.

CASTE.

One of the bitterest fruits of slavery in our land is the cruel spirit of caste, which makes the complexion even of the free negro a badge of social inferiority, exposing him to insult in the steamboat and the rail car, and in all places of public resort, not even excepting the church—banishing him from remunerative occupations, expelling him from the legislative hall, the magistrate's bench and the jury box, and crushing his noblest aspirations under a weight of prejudice and proscription which he struggles in vain to throw off. Against this unchristian and hateful spirit we are constrained to enter our earnest and heartfelt protest, and to entreat all those whom it is our privilege to address to give it no countenance, but to testify against it both by precept and example.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF LECOMPTON.

The London Non-Conformist notices the passage of the last Kansas comprise bill in Congress as follows:

KANSAS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The United States Congress have at length got rid of the Kansas difficulty, by a compromise as novel as it is immoral, and furnishes a striking proof of the continued ascendancy and superior tactics of the pro-slavery party. To have admitted that territory into the Union as a free state would have turned the scale in Congress in favour of Northern interests, and thus perilled the "domestic institution." On the other hand, even the trimmers and secret abettors of Southern policy representing free states, dared not to sanction the plan of imposing the pro slavery Lecompton Constitution, enacted by fraud and violence, upon the population of a state, the overwhelming majority of whom are free settlers, and hostile to slavery. Congress at last found a way out of the dilemma. After the suggestion and rejection of various expedients, and the frequent collision of the two houses, the measure proposed by Mr. English was carried in the House of Representatives by 111 to 102 votes—some twelve members of the anti-Lecompton party having been induced to abstain from voting by the unsparing use of the influence and corruption of the Executive—adopted by the Senate, and ratified by the President.

Of all the compromises which have from time to time been adopted to prevent a preponderance of the free soil element in Congress, this is certainly the most iniquitous and indefensible. What can be said of the reality of a religious revival in America, when a majority of her legislature, not only refuse to recognise the rights of a population to adopt a constitution acceptable to the majority, but offer a great material advantage if they will allow the introduction of slavery, and threaten them with pains and penalties if they will not? For cordially giving his assent to this act of infamy, and violation of the principles on which the Republic has been founded, Mr. Buchanan has been serenaded at the capitol, and has received the applause of a large meeting in the great commercial centre of the Union!

But there is another and less promising aspect of this crafty scheme of Southern diplomacy. Whatever be the decision of the people of Kansas, the pro-slavery party obtain a certain advantage. If that territory be at once admitted into the Union it can only be as a slave state. If the Lecompton Constitution be rejected, the admission of Kansas is adjourned for two or three years, and the slaveocracy gains—*time*. Two or three years will bring new and important elements into the strife of contending parties. By the time Kansas can claim admission under Mr. English's bill as a free state, a slice of Mexico, the province of Arizona, lying between Texas and California, will be organised as a slave state; and there can be no doubt that other new territories will, before many years elapse, be demanding admission into the Supreme Legislature. Present appearances indicate too clearly that the whole of North America south of the States will, ere long, be absorbed into the Federal union. Mexico is entirely disorganized and disintegrated—a prey to opposing factions, a scene of chronic anarchy. For a long time it has had no national government. Its fate is already discounted, so to speak; so that a recent proposal made by Mr. Houston to establish a United States protectorate over the miserable population of that country was set aside mainly as anticipating what is inevitable. The Central American states cannot long escape absorption into the Union; indeed Nicaragua, the most important of them, has recently ratified a convention which practically established a United States protectorate over that state. San Salvador and Venezuela are also threatened with immediate decay, and a similar fate. This new prospect of extension of territory explains the strenuous efforts recently made in Congress to abrogate the Clayton Bulwer treaty, which stipulates that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall occupy, fortify, or colonise Nicaragua, or any other port of Central America. At present the attempt to condemn that convention has failed, but it would be folly to expect that the Union will allow that, or any other document, to stand in the way of new annexation of territory.

We fear, therefore, that there is no chance that the pro slavery party in the great Republic will ever be outvoted in the Federal Legislature. New slave states will counterbalance Kansas, and any additional free state. The course of events seems to forbid the expectation that slavery will ever be extinguished by any action of the Supreme Government, any more than by the moral sense of the Northern States. It is more probable that the union will at length become so weak and unwieldy by continuous extension as to split into two empires—the one excluding, the other upholding slavery. In this consummation alone seems to rest the hope of the final extinction of the unnatural and demoralising "domestic institution."

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

THE HOME SLAVE TRADE AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The recent outbursts of the Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate and the Richmond Enquirer against the proposed opening of the African Slave Trade are very noticeable and important events. It is not very long since a Senator from South Carolina boasted in his place in the Senate Chamber, that the south had ruled the country for sixty years.—The boast was as true as it was insolent and mortifying to every Northern man who loved and respected the Free States. The institution of slavery has formed a union in the South so firm and so sensitive that the slightest touch of that nerve has always vibrated through the entire system, and at once drove the whole delegation from the Slave States into one solid phalanx and enabled it, with the aid of some Northern doughfaces, to carry every measure they unitedly supported. The boast of Senator Hammond was, therefore, as true as it was explicit; it was well enough to use those miserable creatures, but it was very silly to make their tools feel that they were despised, even while they were rendering base services to their overseers.

The two articles in the two Virginia papers above referred to, indicate pretty clearly that a time is rapidly approaching when the South will cease to be a unit and, of course, to rule the country.

The Old Dominion, the State that has furnished so many Presidents, such crowds of office-holders and so many thousand office-beggars, is decidedly in favor of free trade, thoroughly anti-tariff and violently hostile to any restrictions upon any branch of business except her peculiar one—the raising of "niggers" for cotton and sugar plantations. In respect to this business, Virginia smothers her free trade notions and would not be content even with a high tariff upon the importation of Africans, but insists upon its total prohibition.

It is gratifying to find these two leading Virginia papers, even from selfish motives taking this stand against that monstrous crime—the African slave Trade. The South *united*, has so long ruled the country, has so often found base Northern caitiffs in the market ready to do their dirty work for a price, that it was greatly to be feared that Englishes and Biglers and such cattle might be found in numbers sufficient even to pass a bill allowing a bounty for the importation of Africans for slaves.

But all christian principle, all sense of honor, all feeling of humanity, are not yet dead in Virginia; some of her citizens abhor and detest this whole system of buying and selling human beings, this practice of separating husband and wife and tearing the child from the mother. But the number of such humane and christian people is not sufficient to present any serious obstacle to the daily repetition of these outrages. Indeed the number of such right thinking people is so small and the violence and tyranny of the slaveocracy is so great that the right thinking and better minded minority dare not boldly express their sentiments. The utmost they dare do is to whisper to one another their disapproval.

But the Almighty can make even the wrath of the wicked serve him; so that at the very moment when the project of opening the African Slave Trade seemed to have assumed a formidable shape, at the very moment when every true christian heart in the land began to shudder at the horrible prospect before us, just when all hope of escape from the damning infamy was about expiring, the slaveocracy of Virginia are aroused to the conviction that the opening of the sugar and cotton plantations as markets for African slaves would at once close them against the native born slaves.—This conviction in the mind of the Virginians settles the question at once. No doughface, however cheap he may be, not even Bigler, or English, or Florence, or Buchanan, will betray his own constituents and disgrace himself to serve a divided south, especially a south hostile to the Old Dominion. The question may be regarded as unanswered; the prohibition of the importation of Africans is now the settled policy of the country. The alarm bell has been rung in Virginia, and the Old Dominion is wide awake. Mr. Yancy by his infamous, bold advocacy of the revival of the trade, has unwittingly done valuable service in the cause of humanity.

Hereafter it is most probable another result of this division of the South will be to make northern dough faces less marketable. If we could have their prices quoted in a price current, they would be at a discount of thirty or forty per cent. and only choice articles would go at that; Biglers and Englishs, and such lean cattle would be "no sale."

The position of the cotton and sugar growing States will hereafter be one of mortification; Virginia unites with the free States in perpetuating the act against the African Slave Trade, thus compelling the more southern States to pay higher prices for their slaves and yet they must buy of her. Thus the probability now is that the southern States which have hitherto had but one mind and one interest will soon become divided and bitterly hostile. The slave buying States cannot feel much respect for arguments used by Virginia slaveholders against the African Slave Trade, while she so eagerly pursues the domestic Slave Trade. The old, false and sophistical argument so often used, that the importation of Africans places them within the reach of the Gospel will be treated with all the scorn it merits by the Virginia slave seller.—To steal men from their homes, confine them in loathsome slave ships and to murder them by hundreds in the passage to a christian land is not the plan pointed out by our Savior for making converts to the religion of love.

Unfortunately for the Virginia trader, the same argument will apply with almost equal force to his own practices; tearing the wife from her husband or the child from its mother, was not our Savior's mode of winning converts.

No doubt we will derive both pleasure and profit hereafter from the arguments of the Alabama cotton planters and the Virginia slave traders upon the relative merits and demerits of the Home and African Slave Trade.

The slave traders will give us much additional light upon the African slave trade; while the cotton planters will become eloquent in describing the beauties and virtues of that trade upon which they have hitherto relied for their supply of laborers.

When Joseph's brethren sold him into Egypt, they thought they had served their own purposes, and little dreamed of the great results which their wickedness was to bring about; so Mr. Yancey, in the bold advocacy of his infamous project, is unwittingly contributing his mite towards the accomplishment of the great and glorious design of the Almighty. C.

* * *

The Missouri Democrat says that the slave system is virtually dead in Missouri. The industrial element which has forced itself into the State is breaking down all opposition, and will eventually make Missouri a free State. The moment she discards involuntary servitude as a system of labor, she will take a first-class position among the States. It is not in the power of the Pro-Slavery politicians of Missouri to prevent this happy consummation. *National Era.*

* * *

Three runaway negroes from Henderson, Ky., were captured near Vincennes, Ind., a few days since by Mr. Hicks, of the former place, and an officer from Evansville, and taken back home.

Success of the Abolitionists. Their idealism; what and whence is it?

SPEECH OF

HON PHILEMON BLISS,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MAY 24th, 1858.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. Bliss said:

Mr. Chairman:—During the crowded Lecompton debate, I refrained from seeking the floor, chiefly because I desired to see the new opponents of the Kansas outrages, and especially my colleagues, learn to stand, and, if possible, to walk alone; and also because the subject itself was one I could with great difficulty coolly consider. I could reason with a highwayman, if I had no more effective weapon; I might also remonstrate with a pickpocket; but I could find no fit words for discussing, in a republican representative body, the propriety of forcing a dark despotism upon a protesting people, upon one of our young States, especially as this was to be done in the name of Democracy and of "popular sovereignty." If the statement of the proposition would not carry its own damnation, no parliamentary language of mine could fitly describe it; and the mind that could for a moment entertain it, is entirely beyond my reach.

And when the Administration and its masters, failed in the naked wickedness, incubated with those whose plighted faith,* if not their principles, should have been their guard, and hatched the nasty substitute—a substitute establishing the principle of non-submission, while claiming to provide for its effect, though coupled with conditions fraud-inviting, and deeply insulting to Kansas, to Freedom, and the North—I watched the new-born men, to see whether a soul had been actually given them. More in pity than in anger, I saw them fall before they had well learned to stand, saw them, with mouths full of valiant words, swallow naked and degrading insults; saw them yield to a dominating absolutism, though not a complete, yet a real, and to us and them degrading victory.

By a lawless enforcement of lawless *dicta*, Slavery exists in all the Territories; and we have now the precedent that such Territory may at any time become a slave State; but, if it cannot be forced or bribed to receive a slave Constitution, it must continue a slave Territory; must wait for the last jot and of preliminary requirement.

I had faithfully hoped to have been spared this cup of degradation; but why should I? Ever since the slave interest has succeeded in over riding every other interest; ever since the enemies of free labor, the contemners of free speech, the assassins of free thought, have established the reign of terror in nearly half these States, have I seen but a single purpose, a "one idea," an absorbing object prompting and guiding their every scheme.

Gentlemen seem astonished at the bald wickedness of striving to force upon an unwilling, a protesting people, a despotic fundamental law, and the [illegible] meanness of tendering them a bribe and a threat to receive what could not thus be forced—yes, where the end is the supremacy of force, where that end has been for years the steady, unremitted object, with no variableness, and scarce a shadow of turning, how can we wonder? Shall the means be more holy than the end? The Lecompton scheme of fraud and usurption, the preparatory outrages—the forays, the robberies, the burnings, the imprisonments, the murders—all perpetrated by, or under the eye of, Federal officials; all sustained, directly or indirectly, by Federal bayonets, and the disgraceful *finale*, may well astonish and alarm! Yet, they are but acts in the one grand drama.

The success of these champions of force is no less surprising. Representing but a section of this Union, and that section, from the blighting influence of their rule, comparatively weak and poverty stricken, men wonder to see them able to control the federation and realize every sectional scheme; able to give a construction to the fundamental law one way, against the wants of commerce, of creative art, and the necessities of personal protection, and another way in favor of despotic interests; to see them make solemn contracts to subserve such interests, and break them for the same end; to see them able to sectionalize and pack the Supreme Judiciary; to strike down the *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; to involve us in war upon the weak, to rob territory for Slavery, while yielding to the strong that which was free, and to which "our title was clear and unquestionable;" to see them able to proscribe all highminded men, driving from the public service those of all sections who believe in the harmony of the Decalogue, the Declaration, and the Constitution—making tests that would have excluded Franklin and Jefferson and Jay from the pettiest office; to see them make cringing slaves of Northern boasters, dooming to the curse of the serpent, "upon thy belly shalt thou crawl," every applicant for Federal favor; to see them cause in this Hall parliamentary law, respected upon other questions, to be so often overthrown upon questions of Slavery, and make the courts of the federation, eager and bloodthirsty after a fugitive from servitude, powerless against the piratical apostles of foreign propagandism. Men, too, wonder—ay, they are sore amazed—to see the apostles of force able to place this Government in league with conspirators against one of its Territories, sustaining them in ballot-stuffings, forgeries, and every political crime known among men, to cause it to employ all its powers to fasten up this Territory a form of State Government it loathes and detests, giving as the chief reason for the damning crime, the fact that it does thus detest it! Ay, and their wonder grows to astonishment as they behold Representatives of spasmodic virtue glad to be permitted to aid to the fell end by bribes, by threats, and by invited frauds!

Whence this omnipotence for evil? Yet we should not wonder. These are the necessary results of the different spirit and resolution, the different manner and purpose, that have hitherto distinguished the controversies between the friends and opponents, if opponents they may be called, of human enslavement. The friends of absolutism have been all will, all energy, all perseverance in their work; while their opponents have met them by temporising, now expostulating, now faintly resisting, and finally always yielding.—The former have seized a good idea as the basis of their civilization; and steadily keeping it in view, have subordinated every other consideration. The latter, intent upon gain, and peace in its pursuit, have ignored all fixed principle, been blind to any great end, and have substituted a shuffling expediency for an enduring purpose. The "I will" of the one is met by the "please don't" of the other; and "I'm afraid I can't" is the bravest response to the grim "you shall," and while the former have kept their representative men in the middle of the conflict, the latter have sought to send into retirement all whose earnestness of resistance has seemed to make reality of the sham. Even the brave champions of "the equality of the States" and "the sovereignty of the people," after consistency has been made more safe than surrender, as they meet the frown of the accustomed master, eagerly yield both, by a dishonorable discrimination against a free Constitution, and by tendering a brave people a bullying bribe to accept an oft rejected slave one.

We often hear the shuffling and the inconstant denounce the decided as abstractionists, as men of mere ideas; and with blank self-complacency congratulate themselves as devoted to the actualities of life, and not its mere notions—as though the ideal was not the only human actual—as though the mere material wants of men were more than those of the swine. The ruling idea shapes all things. Before the world sprang forth from the hand of the Creator—before tree or animal assumed form—it first stood clearly out in His mind, and he pronounced it good only as it realized the ideal. So the artist before he touches the chisel, first elaborates and places the form on its pedestal in his own mind; and his subsequent labor is not for his own eyes, but to enable others to see what to him is already more clear than it can ever become to them. That form inspires to virtue or lust, to devotion or sensuality, according to the idea that inspires and guides the arm. So with society, whether political or religious, social or domestic. It is based upon an idea—yes, it is itself an idea, and its ends are but ideal—and such society is a blessing or a curse; it civilizes or barbarizes; it promotes the happiness or misery, virtue or vice, holiness or sensualism, according to these ends.

And we hear the same class of materialists denounce the world's workers as "men of one idea;" as though any man could breast the current or stem the tide, could wake the sluggish race, give form to society, and soul and sentiment to man; or even achieve those less difficult, though, to vulgar eyes, more striking material triumphs, that sends the steam engine along the mountain slope, or the lightnings upon its quiet post-boy errands, who is not controlled by a leading absorbing, all-conquering idea. A resolute purpose, a steady zeal, must burn in his soul. An unshaken constancy, a granite principle, a good ideal end, must take possession of him, must overpower and drive out the seductions of indolence or sense, must dispossess the idols that would preoccupy or divert him, and bear him "onward, right onward," to his goal, and with a steady momentum that first excites the derision, next the wonder, and finally takes captive the will of those around him. Tell me who has the most enduring purpose, and with anything like equality, I will tell you who will conquer. The sure proscriptions of their enemies, the derisions of the brainless, are the certain tribute to their power; and if borne as heroes alone can bear them, the pledge of their triumph. But I pray the scoffer to point me to the achievements of those who are not men of one idea; who have no controlling purpose, no fixed faith, but are floats, tossed upon every wave, waifs cast upon every shore, butterflies wafted upon every breeze.

Were I to indulge in personal illustration, I might point to men of my own section—men of great opportunities, and who have become illustrious or an offence, according to their faith, their fixedness of purpose. I might instance our Websters and Van Burens, who, seeing the right, spasmodically struggled against the wrong; yet, "loving the lap of Delilah more than the rough tents of Israel," yielded to treacherous caresses, and became but the sport of the common enemy.—Those who might have carved themselves a name on which the hopeful would come from afar to look, who might have given their country a [illegible], bowed to the superior will of their enemies, and are laid, and are waiting to be laid, in the forgotten graves of the vulgar great.

I might also point to our Adams—and my colleague will pardon me for adding our Giddings—whose fidelity, whose will, amid storms of foes, and, what so much more tries a great man's soul, the shrinking of coward friends, boldly met, breasted, and overwhelmed the tyranny that had stifled this House, and restored, what to lose is to lose all, freedom of debate to this, the people's Hall. Ay, and more: that will, that resolution, is taking captive the honest, the free masses of the land; and the fresh impositions of mad tyranny, instead of cowing and discouraging, but inspire them to eager labor and patient waiting for its sure overthrow.

I might also instance from the champions of force, from those who have fought so well in a cause so bad, the name of Calhoun, the John Calvin of the propaganda. Constant in his labor, undiverted by personal hopes or party ties, with only a band, scarce a twelve, of acknowledged followers in the national councils, he has finally, by his fidelity and by his and their perseverance, furnished the dogmas and controlled the action of the party of absolutism. He affected no consistency but in the one idea. He was pure in his life, yet the apostles of systemized violence and unchecked lewdness. He was clear in his logic, yet he ran to the most opposite conclusions.—Starting out with the boldest and most outspoken opposition to Democratic principles, he and his followers have given laws to the Democratic party. Holding the Union to be subject to the will, and its measures to the veto, of any State, they have indirectly dictated the policy that makes States but subject provinces, and their authorities the sport of the pettiest Federal official. Constantly talking of Constitutions and laws, they as constantly labor to turn back the tide of civilization, and re-enthrone the "law of the strong hand."—Yet there was method in all these inconsistencies, a resolute purpose running through them, a will that has wrenched from coward partisans the stamp of State, and made current guineas of them all.

I have often been surprised to see men apparently so unconscious of the power of a great idea. They would erect that most sublime of creations, a just State, by appeals to mere pecuniary interest, as though interest alone ever worked in that direction, ever withstood the lower instincts—as though, untempered by the sentiments, it ever appealed but to the merest avarice. It needs a high passion, a noble enthusiasm, an elevated principle, to work the beneficent revolutions of earth. True, our highest interest is in harmony with them, like the sympathy of the elevated spirit and body. The body should be fed; but "man lives not by bread alone."

The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Thayer)—himself distinguished for a great, a Teutonic, idealism—has told us of the power of organized emigration. I deeply sympathise with him and his idea, and only fear that he too greatly relies upon mere interest. How long would his Kansas emigration have stood the bloody foray and the Federal frown, had it not been recruited and sustained by the sentiment, the idea, that burned in the Northern mind? There was no organization in the West; and yet without the aid of the men and women of the West, impelled by their ideas rather than interests, the whole machinery of organized emigration would have been impotent against the mad fanaticism of the border.

Organized emigration, based upon the idea of justice as well as interest, impelled by a generous enthusiasm, a passion to plant States whose future will be great and stable, as embodying and looking to this great idea, will be, must be successful. But devoid of it, the quiet enthusiasm that resolutely plants and patiently waits for the sure immortal growth, becomes the mad foray that knows not to plant, but essays to build by overthrow. That natural love of power and of property, that, as tempered by justice, teaches us to acquire influence over men by vindicating their rights, and dominion over things by the patient accumulations of labor, without this guard, inspires demagogism, and ballot stuffings and coup d'etats, swindles, and embezzlements. Wherein differed the colonists of Plymouth and Philadelphia, from those of Port au Prince and Mexico? or the founders of Lawrence from Buford's brigands? Their interests were the same; and, if interest alone governed, their conduct should have been the same; and yet, one would found society upon justice, the other upon force; one would base property upon "the law of nature," the other upon "the law of the strong hand;" one would make an Ohio, the other a Cuba. See to it, when you send your legions on, that the sceptre of Justice leads the column, that the holy passion of its worshippers shall so firmly enthrone it as to eternise its rule!

And if my voice could reach all who work and lead others that work for the great end, I would warn them against the temptations of temporary expedients, the diversions from that strict principle which alone can lead to that end. It is not the broad and easy road that leadeth through the wilderness, and there is no safety, amid its devious paths, but in following the pillar of cloud and fire. Though its track may seem circuitous, though it may lead us back through the desert, even from the sight of the promised land, till the slaves that dare not possess it shall have hid in the sands their coward bones; yet behind the Divine pillar will flee rock and desert, Midianite and Amorite, till the land shall be reached, and by a people who dare possess it!

(*To be continued.*)

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* The Representatives from Cincinnati, Ohio, as I am told, were not included among those who were pledged to the Montgomery amendment, as a finality.

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From the (Conn.) North and South, Saturday, May [illegible].

LETTER FROM HON. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, ON EMANCIPATION.

SILVER SPRING, May 10 1858.

Elihu Burritt, Corresponding Secretary National Emancipation Society:

DEAR SIR: You have my thanks for your letter, communicating the design of the Emancipation Society, for which you act. I need not tell you that my most cordial sympathies are enlisted in favor of the object you seek to accomplish. The deliverance of this continent from slavery, gradually, peaceably, without a shock to the great manufacturing, commercial and planting interests connected with it, and without violating any of the constitutional securities that belong to the slaveholding states would be a result next in importance to the deliverance from colonial bondage. It was indeed looked to by the fathers of the government as the consummation of the Revolution.

It seems to me the period approaches when the liberation of the white and black races from a mutual bondage may be effected. Providence has brought about a state of things within the American tropics, that invites the freed Christianized blacks of our region to go, guided and protected by our Anglo-Saxon race, on the mission of making useful to mankind the most beautiful and luxuriant portion of the earth, now lost to the world under the anarchy and lethargy which by turns oppress it.

To the effectuation of the benign scheme which your Society contemplates, it is essential that this contiguous territory, adapted in climate and soil to the negro constitution, should be opened to the industry of the intelligent of its race, educated in our habits and langage, and capable, if countenanced by our government, to establish its free institutions there. All attempts at [illegible] must prove [illegible] the migration of the nation of blacks born among us shall be made, as will render their removal advantageous to them, to the country which they leave, and that to which they go, and as a consequence to the family of nations. The emancipation of the existing four millions of slaves, or any considerable portion, to remain in the country, is already barred by state legislation. The laws of the slaveholding states are inflexible against it, and it is now a purpose to drive the freed blacks beyond their confines, or reduce them again to slavery. It is clear from the laws of the free colored race to come in competion with the white labor which they cherish and mean to elevate. The supposition that the four millions of slaves in the South, with their increase, can ever find homes in the North, if manumitted and banished by the South, is preposterous. The idea of mingling a people just let loose from bondage, with the laboring class of our own blood, in either section, has hitherto proved fatal to all the schemes which have been formed for the liberation of the slave from his fetters, and the country from the shame, and grief and misfortune of fastening them upon him. At the suggestion, on the part of the slaveholders, that emancipation is to bring four millions of slaves into competition and upon an equality with white men, the prejudice of caste is roused among the latter everywhere, North and South, and every laborer of the superior race is ready to enlist as a soldier to crush the movement and make the slave more helplessly a slave. No compensation to masters can reconcile the masses of our countrymen to such a redemption.

Yet your compensation scheme looks in the right direction and is fraught with great results. It is certain the removal of slavery from our continent can never be effected without the aid of the general government, and without compensating advantages are anticipated to indemnify the slave owners and the country at large, for the transportation of the labor in which the community is interested. This result can only come from the acquisition of a new dominion by the transplantation of the freed blacks, which will be more valuable to all concerned than the slaves in their present condition. There can be no beneficial exodus of the manumitted slaves, unless the government of the United States obtains a portion of the vast uncultivated region to the South for their settlement. The right of the nation to provide [illegible] for the civilized black race among us, that has become an obstruction to the superior white race which is its first care, can no more be doubted than its exercise in the case of the Indians removed for that reason.

The removal of the freed blacks to Central America or South Mexico, would be fraught with results of vastly more value than that of the red men. It would redeem from anarchy and barbarism and give us the possession of a portion of this continent every way essential to the aggrandizement of the nation. It would give us the link between the oceans that wash our eastern and western states. It would give us a defensive position to protect our southern flanks on both coasts, from invasion by formidable foreign powers, and prevent them from making dangerous establishments there or in Mexico, to threaten our peace. It would open up to the enterprise of our countrymen a region rich in everything—mines, woods and agricultural tropical productions, all suited to give a new impulse to our commercial, farming and mechanical interests. It would lead to the extinction of slavery in the West Indies, in South America, as well as in the United States, and as a consequence, put an end to the African slave trade. In these results it would be a counteraction of the only baneful consequences which which have grown out of the purchase of Florida, Louisiana and Texas, which cost immense sums and a war to propagate slavery. If the free states bore such a burden, for such a purpose, complacently, can it be doubted they would cheerfully encounter much greater charges to convert that slavery into freedom, and make the whole South resplendent in prosperity conducted by well directed voluntary labor.

If a way is once opened to the egress of manumitted slaves to a region which the United States is vitally interested in building up in strength for the common benefit of the Union, and where free laborers, suited to the climate, will therefore be protected and encouraged—not for their own sakes alone, but for that of the country—can there be a doubt that it will soon be replenished with this caste? There are now more than a half a million freedmen ready to embark. Multitudes of conscientious slaveholders would add to the numbers when they saw that the emancipation of their slaves would not make them an incumbus on a community where they would sink under an invidious competition with the free laborers of a superior race, but would render them prosperous and useful in the effectuation of the grand scheme of acquisition for the country of their nativity and for the amelioration of the condition of the people of their own blood everywhere. Then the whole class of free white laborers of every section, seeing that emancipation was a deliverance for themselves from a competition with the blacks, whether as slaves or freed men, would universally unite in promoting it. If these masses should manifest their wishes at the polls, the politicians, South and North, men of all grades, ambitious of power, office and distinction, would soon devise modes of responding to the public opinion which controls the state government. I do not believe that the great body of the people in any state would ever enforce a forfeiture of the property in slaves without compensation, however galling the yoke which that species of property imposes upon the laboring white man. Yet the example of the northern legislation would doubtless be adopted—that of fixing a date for the existence of slavery, and prescribing for all born after it a period of service sufficient to remunerate for their raising, and conferring freedom then, on condition of removal to the home assigned them. Compensation would probably be voted in some of the states for immediate emancipation, and then the plan of your society might be brought, through the liberality of the free state legislatures, to promote this hastening process. Many slaveholders of forecast, seeing the vast appreciation in their landed estates which would accrue from the emigration of the blacks and the immigration of a white population (many with capital seeking homesteads,) would enter into competition with their slaves, and send them to the new domains on condition of working out a compensation for their freedom. In short, there are a thousand motives, which would take to a new and congenial abode the unfortunate people every way contrasted with and obnoxious to the working class to whom this country belongs by conquest. It is only necessary that your society shall get "the place to stand on to move the world." The great moral power inherent in your organization could not be withstood, if by securing a safe foothold in a congenial region for manumitted bondsmen their removal was ensured, and as a consequence the deliverance of each race from the other, and the fatal mischiefs which time has shown are inevitable from their conjunction. I trust, therefore, that the first efforts of your society will be directed to the *sine qua non*—another abode for those who can not abide among us in safety. France has converted the Barbary coast to a region of prosperous civilization. England has made remote Australia, once the receptacle of convicts and malcontents, a land of immense wealth and still greater promise. The southern isthmus of our continent should be to us what Algiers is to France, and Australia to England.

I would have been happy to have obeyed your summons, and gone to commune with you on the subject, which I consider of the deepest interests to our Union, and as connected with it, the greatest concern of liberty throughout the world. An accident has disabled me temporarily from travelling, and I have therefore expressed my good wishes for your effort by letter.

F. P. BLAIR.

From the Ashtabula Sentinel.

MR GIDDING'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE 20TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF OHIO.

The interest with which I have heretofore addressed you, is in no degree diminished by the consideration that this may, probably, be the last time I shall enjoy that priviledge. Indeed I have never penned an address with more buoyant hope, or stronger faith than I do now.

Slavery was originally, an element in our Colonial Governments, and was permitted for a time under most of the State Constitutions: But those who formed the Federal Union of 1776, in the most explicit language repudiated it, and the framers of the Constitution in 1787 declared in unmistakable language, that under its exclusive jurisdiction "*no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.*" But those patriots failed to maintain the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and reiterated in the Constitution. In violation of those charters of human rights, this element of despotism was practically transfered into our federal organization, and for half a century it has maintained, an aggressive war upon the interest of the free States; upon free labor, upon the rights of human nature. So far as it has attained power in our government, just so far has that government approximated a despotism. The experience of three fourths of a century has demonstrated that liberty and slavery cannot prosper under the same government, that they are religious, moral, and political *opposites*. That when government acts for one, it necessarily acts *against* the other.

When the federal power was exerted for extending and perpetuating Slavery in Texas, it was to that extent wielded *against* freedom. Some of the evils arising from that policy, were pointed out in an address to the people of the free States, published more than fifteen years since. It was signed by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, and twenty other members of the House of Representatives. But its predictions made little impression upon the public mind. "*What was then prophecy has now become history.*" The act of annexation denied the doctrine "*that governments are established to maintain liberty*, its influences were put forth to maintain Slavery, *to banish and suppress* liberty.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the efforts of the executive to establish slavery in Kansas, is the *natural* sequence of the policy adopted in 1843; and the declaration put forth at Cincinnati, that the people of a territory may rightfully form a government which shall consign a portion of the human family to degrading bondage, was but the assertion of a policy on which the Democratic party had long practiced.

This bold *avowal* of despotism however, brought upon the party proclaiming it, moral and political *paralysis*—it became imbecile, the scepter of power fell from its grasp. It then ceased to wield the moral energies of the nation: But to this day the friends of liberty have been unable so to concentrate the political elements, as to guide the administration of government for these high purposes for which it was formed. The work of founding a political party upon doctrines so elevated, so purely christian in their character, required time and effort. It was obvious that no ephemeral policy, no sectional interest, no mere partisan advantage could constitute the basis of a *permanent organization*. Nothing short of a restoration of the government to its original principles, could give peace to the country, security to freedom, or permanence to the Constitution. The slave power, then guiding the Democratic party must be met, *exposed* and *overcome*. Outside the States the Constitution having exclusive jurisdiction must be enforced. The whig party has faded from existence in consequence of its efforts to conciliate the despotism of slavery. The democratic party had fallen a victim to the same policy, and that man must have lived to little purpose who in forming a new political organization, would so guide it as to strike the very rock on which all former parties had split. It was under these circumstances that the new party was formed, and absolute *necessity* dictated its basis of *the unchanging truth of equal justice to all men*. And those politicians who now talk of modifying the doctrines of the Republican party, simply declare themselves too blind to look at facts, or to much prejudiced to appreciate them.

The first effort to form a new organization, after the demise of the old parties was made by members elected as Representatives to the Thirty Fourth Congress. At the assembling of that body in December, 1855, a portion of the members consisting of a *plurality* and numbering 103, united upon resolutions looking to the *rights of all*, sustaining the interests of all. They constituted an impregnable phalanx resisting all attacks and defying all assaults. Nine consecutive weeks of unexampled excitement followed, but a partial victory crowned their efforts. I then supposed the propriety of adopting great moral truths as the basis of our political organization had been so signally illustrated, that no member would longer doubt it; but some twelve individuals of that body, continued to insist that their policy in regard to foreigners, should be adopted as the basis of our future action. To this, the Republicans could not agree; and no party had a majority in that Congress.

The hopes of the nation were then directed to the Philadelphia Convention, where a strong effort was made to incorporate the 'American party' as such, with the party then about to organise, but the proposition was not adopted.

All knew that Congress could only act upon the subject of naturalization, while the State governments must each, for itself, protect the security of its ballot box, and extend or diminish the right of suffrage at the will of its people. The Convention therefore very properly permitted these questions to be determined as justice may dictate when presented to Congress, or to the several State Legislatures, but it consecrated the Republican party in the support of those rights which *the Creator has bestowed on all men, which pertain to every human being, whether born upon our own soil, or within the jurisdiction of a sovereign government;* WHATEVER MAY BE HIS CONDITION OR COMPLEXION. In maintaining this platform every man knows and feels that he is sustaining his own God given rights, as well as those of his fellow man; and it is equally clear that no man can oppose this doctrine unless he desires to invade the rights of others.

The Ostend manifesto had been published, and its author nominated for President by the Democratic party. The plan of extending Slavery into Kansas, of acquiring territory in Mexico and in Central America, for the purpose of extending the curse of human bondage; and the annexation of Cuba with its Spanish population, bred and educated under Spanish despotism, and Spanish bigotry constituted the avowed policy of Mr. Buchanan.

This plan for increasing the despotic element of our government by uniting such a population in its administration, giving them equal rights with ourselves, and superadding thereto, three votes for every five slaves they may hold in bondage, was considered and appreciated by the Philadelphia Convention. That body pledged the Republican party to carry the Federal Constitution wherever a territory shall extend, declaring that under its protecting ægis, "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." This policy alone will protect our native and naturalized citizens against the foreign despotism of Cuba. It challenges the respect and support of those calling themselves "Americans," as well as of our naturalized citizens, and explains the moral and political imbecility of Mr. Buchanan, when he entered upon his official duties. He had been elected by aid of the American organization while his policy was evidently no less fatal to their rights and liberties than to those of the Republicans and naturalized citizens, and to those foreigners who intend becoming citizens of the United States; and South Americans must belie their professions if they sustain his administration. These facts exhibit the importance of the recent action of Congress upon the bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

The invasion of that territory and usurpation of its government by armed men from Missouri, for the purpose of establishing slavery therein, had been approved by the election, and through his orders maintained by military force. The subsequent frauds, oppression and violence, to which its people were subjected, was followed by a combined effort of the President and his supporters, to force upon them a constitution, barbarous, cruel, unjust and despotic. The President, in an official message urged its immediate admission under this constitution, declaring it to be "as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."

The Senate passed a bill in accordance with the president's views, and sent it to the House for concurrence. Against it were arrayed ninety-two members of that body who were acting with the Republican party of the country, all of whom afterwards voted to reject the bill as unworthy of consideration by the representatives of a free people. It was the highest expression of contempt provided by the parliamentary law. The other one hundred and forty two members had up to that time acted with the Democratic party; but many of them were opposed to the course now recommended by the President.

Thirty Democrats, and six "South Americans" declared their intention to vote against the bill. I did not hear each of those members express such intentions; but I did hear those who acted with them assert such to be the intention of themselves and associates, nor had I then, nor have I any doubt of their authority for making the assertion.

We were all conscious that the prestige of the democratic party had ceased among the people; the President retained the mere shadow of numbers in Congress; and the proposition referred to was not unexpected by us. There was no suggestion so far as my knowledge extended, that any man or party, should change or modify their political faith; nor was there any necessity for such changes or modification. On the contrary I certainly understood, and others appeared to believe that the interests of each, justice to all, the honor of our Country, and of free governments, *demanded* the defeat of the Senate bill and the administration which had identified its political fortunes with the fate of that measure.

I was afterwards informed that gentlemen who intended voting against the bill, preferred to amend it, by substituting the bill subsequently proposed by Mr. Montgomery and adopted by the House. To this amendment all agreed, as it would render the bill less objectionable, and compel the friends of the measure to adopt it or defeat their own bill. At a later day I was told that the 'South Americans' desired that we should not only vote for the amendment, but vote for the bill thus amended on its final passage by the House, leaving it for the Senate to adopt or reject it. To this proposition many, I think I may say nine tenths of the Republicans objected. It is also due to the South Americans and to the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to say that I heard none of them insist upon this course, while I presume most of our Republicans were told as I was by the Republicans, that the South Americans would only vote with us for the defeat of the Lecompton bill upon condition, that the Republicans would vote for the amended bill on its passage. Any four of these members by voting against us would pass the Lecompton bill, and involve the people of Kansas in a civil war or what is far worse, the support of Slavery in that Territory. I then supposed and still believe that this proposition originated with but two or three individuals whose patriotism I do not doubt, but whose views I never supposed to coincide with Republican doctrines: I then had no doubt, nor do I now doubt, they would have waived that proposition and voted with us against the bill, had the great majority of the Republicans refused the proposed compromise, and stood firmly in direct opposition to the Senate bill. Indeed it now appears that the President and his friends were subsequently unable to induce any four of them after three weeks delay to vote for the Senate bill: On the contrary they compelled the democratic party to yield its long cherished and much vaunted doctrine; that Congress cannot impose terms upon a State seeking admission to the Union: and I am thus confirmed in the belief that had Republicans maintained their attitude of direct opposition to the Senate bill, they would have achieved a glorious victory, and compelled the advocates of Slavery to disband forever.

But the large majority of Republicans believed it necessary to adopt the proposed compromise in order to defeat the Senate bill. They were as sincere and patriotic as those who differed from them. Their judgements were as much entitled to respect. Senators, and distinguished Republicans then at Washington, coincided in the opinion that we ought to support the proposed amendment.—The public press, and letters from absent friends, urged its adoption; and I felt constrained to yield my vote for that measure, as a necessity in order to maintain a union of our friends, so as to defeat the Senate bill. I should do injustice to several of my colleagues, and members from other States, were I to omit saying, *they* were even more opposed to the measure, wholly refusing to pledge themselves to its support until their names were called upon the final vote. Many of us fully appreciated the views expressed by the Republican members of our State Legislature, and I think all must now admit that the policy adopted has enabled the democratic party to add another year to the pangs of its political death.

The proposed amendment denied in the most unmistakable language that Kansas was a slave State as the President had officially asserted; it placed him on the records of our country, a falsifier of truth, and constituted an unqualified repudiation of his avowed policy. Nor could we disguise the conviction that the friends of the President in the Senate would never agree to the bill when thus amended. They could only accept it by an abandonment of the President, and of his long cherished policy. All were conscious that both the Executive and Democratic party were under the control of the slave power, that, that power demanded the unconditional admission of Kansas as a Slave State, and that several States and many politicians were pledged to dissolve the Union unless Kansas were unconditionally admitted with her Lecompton Constitution. It was therefore morally certain that adherence to the amended bill by the House, would constitute a defeat of the Executive and his party, and would *prevent the enactment of the Lecompton Constitution into a law.*

All clearly foresaw that every friend of the President in the House and in the Senate would vote against the amended bill and as we supposed all who voted for the bill were solemnly pledged to adhere to it. We all saw that to make Kansas a *free* state we must *first* defeat the President's efforts to make it a *slave* state. His project was before us, was forced upon us for decision, and must be met and disposed of before we could take the first step towards making Kansas free. And I speak not for myself, but I think for nearly the entire Republican party in the house of Representatives, when I say that our object and design in voting for the amendment WAS TO DEFEAT THE SENATE BILL; to defeat the Executive, and slave power in their efforts to *make Kansas a slave state*. To avoid that defeat every follower of the President both in the House and in the Senate voted *against* the amendment. The result for which we contended was attained. The Senate bill WAS DEFEATED. *Kansas is not a slave State*, and the President stands upon the records of the nation convicted of official falsehood.

The bill which afterwards became a law is most essentially different from that which originally passed the Senate. It could not have passed had *all* who voted with us for the amendment, and for a time voted to adhere, continued to vote in conformity to their express agreement, as understood by republicans. Of that bill and of those who voted for it, I do not propose to speak. They as well as those who voted against it, will be judged by the present and coming generations.

But the establishment of slavery in Kansas constituted merely an incident in the programme of the administration. As before stated, the acquisition of territory in Mexico and Central America, the restoration of the foreign slave trade to furnish victims to cultivate the territory thus obtained, the annexation of Cuba, the conquest of Hayti and subjecting its people to slavery were some of the more important objects for which they were striving. But preparatory to carying out these objects, the standing army must be increased, for even despotism is harmless, without the physical power to enforce its decrees.

As an excuse for this increase of the army, a war upon the Mormons, on account of their poligamy, was suggested, although the right of Congress to prohibit "that relic of barbarism" by law was denied by the democratic party, whose vaunted maxim had been that the people of a territory "have the supreme right to establish their own domestic institutions in their own way."

The defeat of this bill for increasing the army constituted the *first step* towards the overthrow of the slave power. Reflecting men then believed that the Mormon war would be bloodless. All knew that there had been no necessity for it, and I presume peace has already been or soon will be concluded. The Admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution has been thus far defeated, and if the people of that territory prove true to themselves, it never will succeed.

The attempts made in the Senate to withdraw our naval force from Africa, in order that a practical commerce in human flesh may be there carried on, has met with signal defeat: the message of the President which had been prepared, approved by the Cabinet, and ready to be transmitted to Congress, recommending the acquisition of territory and annexation of Cuba, now rests quietly in the Executive port folio. *The mad career of the slave power has been stayed.* Our cause has reached its culminating point. The enemies' columns are broken and retiring from the field. Those States and statesmen who in autumn last declared their intention of *dissolving the Union* unless Kansas were immediately admitted, under the Lecompton Constitution, "now roar you gentle as sucking doves." That mock thunder, so long the manufacture of southern politicians, no longer shakes the political heavens, and many a northern political driveler has lost his entire stock in trade.

Upon the Republican party now devolves the responsibility of guiding the future administration and government. If it continue to act upon the doctrines enunciated at its formation; if it continue to act in harmony with those great central truths, a glorious destiny awaits it. Its success will be as *certain* as God's attribute of justice is *infalible*. But if it pander to fossilized error, if it yields to stupid prejudice, or seeks power by modifying its doctrines, it will retard the progress of human liberty; it may like other parties, consent to be shorn of its moral power by the soft hand of conservatism, and leave the glorious consummation of our enterprise to other hands, and another organization. Of such results, however, I have no apprehensions. The intelligence concerning the administration of government acquired by the people cannot be eradicated from the popular mind. The patriotic sentiments already awakened and called into active service cannot be stayed until our country shall be regenerated and made free.

The great religious, moral and political revolution now in progress will constitute an interesting chapter in the history of our nation.

It is an enterprise eminently worthy of a Christian people, and appropriate to the age in which we live. It is too important in its consequences, too vast in its results to be consummated in one generation.—Many of you have entered upon life since the commencement of this reformation, and those who were there at the noontide of their earthly existence and now watching the descending sun as it draws near the horrizon of time, and others who toiled in the heat, and bore the burthens of the day, have passed to their reward. To you who survive I tender cheerful and heartfelt congratulations upon the progress of our cause, its present state and glorious prospects for the future. To have participated in this patriotic mission of peace and justice on earth, and liberty to all men, must be far more satisfactory to you, than the conquest of armies or the destruction of empires. I can myself no longer participate in those exciting conflicts, so common in bygone days; nor is it important that I should live to see the consummation of this great work. *It will go on.* As I witness its progress my heart swells with gratitude to Him who assigned my existence at this period of the world, and to my fellow citizens who have so often commissioned me to represent them in this work of redeeming our country from that despotism which has long controlled its government. My prayer is and shall be *for equal justice and universal liberty.*

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Jefferson, June 16, 1858.

A DISUNION CONVENTION.—A disunion Commercial Convention has recently been held in the South, to devise measures for a separation of the slave and free States. A Southern paper thus describes the circumstances and surroundings of that Convention:

"The members of the great Southern Commercial Convention, says a Virginia paper, start in some stage or railroad car made in the North; an engine of northern manufacture will take their train or boat along; at every meal they will sit down in Yankee chairs, to a Yankee table, spread with a Yankee cloth. With a Yankee spoon they will take from Yankee dishes sugar, salt and coffee, which have paid tribute to Yankee trade, and with Yankee knives and forks they will put in their mouths the only thing Southern they will get on the trip. At night they will pull off a pair of Yankee boots with a Yankee toggery in a Yankee chair, lie down to dream of Southern independence, in a Yankee bed, with not even a thread of cotton around them that has not gone through a Yankee loom, or come out of a Yankee shop. In the morning they will get up to fix themselves by a 12x14 Yankee looking glass, with a Yankee brush and comb, after perhaps washing off a little of the soil of the South from their faces, with water drawn in a Yankee bucket, and put in a Yankee pitcher, on a Yankee washstand, the partner in honorable exile of a lot of Yankee wares that make up the sum of the furniture."

Communications.

DEAR MARIUS: The ordinary incidents of travel are so common in these rail-road days, as to have become rather uninteresting, therefore I need not occupy your space and your reader's, patience with details of my ride from Ohio to Massachusetts.

Of the moonlight passage of the beautiful suspension bridge at Wheeling that admitted me for the first time to the soil of a slave keeping and slave-breeding state; of waking the next morning in time to see the sun rise among the niggard scenery of the tops of the Alleghenies near three thousand feet above the ocean level; of the gradual descent therefrom by the valley of the Potomac, among the rocks, and *hills*, partially covered with the evergreen trees, which rocks, hills, and evergreens looked so gladsome, pleasant and homelike, after my five months imprisonment from their sight upon the flat surface of the Western Reserve; of the wondrous iron and coal mines that constantly opened beside the track; of the stupendous precipices of rocks with which the Blue Ridge opens its gate of God's own masonry at Harper's Ferry, for the passage of the Potomac, with hardly room beside for the railroad to square through, of all this, I say I don't propose to tell you anything, but only give you a few incidents of my observation of slavery and its surroundings in a four days sojourn in the Slave States.

My first observation was of the dreadful effluvia that emanates from free "niggers". While slaves were entirely free from all that horrid smell, if they were ever so black. A colored man got into the cars near Cumberland, Maryland, and like a man took a seat where he chose, but the upturned noses and insulting calls to the 'boy,' the 'nigger,' to get out of the place he had no business in, attracted the attention of the conductor, who unceremoniously hustled him into the Jim Crow car, his "*proper*" place, because forsooth he was a *free nigger*. At the next station, a white woman got in with a very black slave woman, who occupied the same seat with her mistress near some very aristocratic appearing, showily dressed ladies of the "F. F. V." and among the very same passengers who were sickened by the stench of the free "nigger," but all now enjoyed with apparent relish and gusto the sweet and delicious flavor of this "nigger" because forsooth, she was a *slave*.

In going through the cars on the train from Baltimore to Washington, I noticed quite a number of colored people (slaves of course) upon the same seats with whites and mixed up as admirably through the cars, as in the cars of ultra "abolitiondom," and no one was at all disturbed. One colored woman in the car in which I sat, had so intellectual a face and queenly a figure that I could not help observe her ladylike manners as she constantly looked after and cared for a bright little miss of three summers who was constantly moving away and getting into mischief while the languid mother sat listlessly by, indifferent to the child, its father, or the servant. I spoke to the gentleman, "That is a fine girl, of yours." "Yes we set a store by her," said he. "What is she worth?" "I never set a price on her," said he, "she has been in my family a long while, and we could not part with her." "She is attached to the child," said I, "has she a family of her own?"—"Yes," said he, "a husband and two children, but she is very much attached to us, her health is not good, and we care for her as we would for our own family in her sickness. We have been spending a few weeks at Philadelphia, and the Abolitionists tried to induce her to leave us, but she knew better. I told her she was as free to go as I was, but she knew that if she was free she would have to work hard for a living and endure many hardships that she is now exempt from, and in sickness would be compelled to become a public charge, while now we care for her as our own child." But her own family ties attract her homeward somewhat I interposed. "Very probably" said he, "but that is not the thing; she knows she is better off as a slave, than she could be if she was free."

Indeed! thought I, if slavery is so much better than freedom why not try it yourself? Slaveholders know better than this, even if some of their victims may not, as they would have us believe. But did not this woman know better, try her Mr. Slaveholder, put her with her husband and children in Philadelphia, and tell them they are free to elect a home there or in Virginia as they may choose, and see the decision. Dare not try it? of course not. Slaveholders with all their boast dare not put their pretences to the test.

Arriving at Washington, D. C. not exactly the "city of the great King" but the capitol of this great christian slave-holding republic, where centers all its wickedness and corruption, I found an old acquaintance who has for the last twenty years made his business and residence in this American Sodom. And I found in him a demonstration of the proposition that a man cannot touch pitch without being defiled, for I discovered that he had become a more ardent defender of the hellish institution than when before he left his New England home, he used in contest with me to playfully take the proslavery side of the argument in Lyceum debate as well as private. I also found that he was a little profane, and a little addicted to gambling, to say nothing of the other popular vices of this Capital of sin and vice.

When we came to speak of the darling institution, he suggested that it would not be proper or safe for me to discuss it in public or in the hearing of others, it was not considered proper and I should not find it safe. "Indeed! and is not this a confession on your part of its meanness and wickedness, that you dare not bear the matter investigated and discussed." "But" said he "it is our own private institution, and, and we do not wish to have outsiders intermeddling with our private affairs, more than you at the North would like to have your private family affairs investigated and pried into by busy intermeddlers." "If" said I "it is a private matter why call on the public government to help you sustain it, if we are not to investigate it, why compel us to protect and keep it alive, but then, all "private affairs that involve crime and wickedness, even if they are "family affairs" must be investigated and set right by outsiders. No privacy is so sacred that it can protect outrage and wrong." "There is no outrage and wrong connected with it," said he, "and all your stories are false, they are bosh." "Then why so much fear the light of investigation," replied I, "and then too these stories are not ours, they are your own, and if there is no outrage and wrong in the matter then your southern papers are liars. Take the matter of sundering families by public sale for one instance." "It does not occur," said he, "you have been deceived." "Then what means these advertisements in these papers lying on your own table, of Auction Sales of Real Estate, Horses, Mules, Swine, &c., &c. and "twenty five men women and children, slaves for life" in one list. "Oh!" said he, "no family ties will be sundered here. Some friend of the family selling, or of the parties sold will buy them and see that no wrong is done." "Yes," rejoined I, "if they are able and willing too, but if otherwise, then twenty-five are doomed beyond hope."

But I will not disgust your readers with farther narration of the foolish sophistries and lies, with which he plied me in his vain attempt to defend, that which he knew as well as, I was indefensible.

And presuming that this letter contains as much nothingness as your readers will care to peruse at once, I will cut it off here, reserving the rest for another time.

J. A. H.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 26, 1858.

A MOVEMENT OF THE RIGHT SORT.

From the last *Liberator* we learn that the abolitionists of Massachusetts have in good earnest directed their attention to one specific object,—*to utterly prevent all slave hunting and slave rendition within the Commonwealth*. Massachusetts, having already purged her statute book from the infamy of caste legislation, in regard to colored persons, when she shall treat all kidnappers though coming under the sanction of Federal law, as she does robbers, pirates, assassins and other outrageous criminals, will then be able to talk without blushing, of being a *free State*.

The following is the form of petition in circulation to the legislature of Massachusetts, and will do well for circulation in Ohio or elsewhere:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:—

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

Speaking of this petition, the Liberator says: "It is to be circulated for signatures throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, and signed alike by men and women, either in separate colums or promiscuously as may be thought advisable. Let every one have a chance to sign it; and let there be a noble rivalry to see which shall be 'THE BANNER TOWN,' in regard to the number of signatures procured."

This "noble rivalry" should not be confined to the towns of Massachusetts, but there should be a rivalry of states, for the honor of thus first effectively bidding defiance to the slave power. Ohio should press Massachusetts in this honorable race for justice, and the anti-slavery sentiment of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, should thus be developed and brought into action. No anti-slavery heart can fail to respond to the proposition, however love for the Union, party drill or desire for party success, for whatever cause, may restrain its expression.

Last Sunday at Marlboro we urged the measure as best we could, when Republicans in the audience volunteered in response "we will go for that." And so we trust they will, bringing so much of the party as is within their influence with them. Let no one to whom its justice thus commends itself, stand back and wait to see if the party will incorporate it in its platform, but let each man for himself lead the way, exerting his largest possible quota of public sentiment in its favor both in his party and out of it.

Last week we quoted the New England Conventions' strong declaration in its favor. Below we add, though we have published it before, Gerrit Smith's declaration for it. We quote from his letter to Governor Chase, addressed to him just after his last inauguration, when he had so shamefully permitted Margaret Garner and her family to be taken back to slavery. Addressing the Governor, Mr. Smith says:

"Am I then to conclude that Ohio, too, like all other States, is still to be without a government? For, surely, if she suffers kidnappers within her borders, and the tearing away from her soil of innocent persons, she can have nothing under the name of government, that is at all worthy of that sacred name. When I took up your Inaugural, I hoped to find it speaking true words at this point. I hoped to find it declaring, that at this point especially, Ohio should so far as it lies in her Chief Magistrate, enjoy a real Government:—that the day of her sham, or shirk government was past: that henceforth her government was to be no longer the patron and partner of kidnappers, but their stern, unrelenting, prompt, effectual punisher. I need not add that I was sorrowful at your silence on this vital point. Of course, I did not desire to have it to say, that the future kidnapping of Ohio is to be done by the State, instead of the Nation. If the diabolical work is to be done, I care little whether it is done by State devils or Federal devils.—What I looked to your Inaugural to say was that it sho'd not be done at all: and had it said so this horrid scene, to which I have referred, would not have been enacted. Let me be very explicit at this point: I looked to your Inaugural, not to say, that no man should be taken from your State, as a slave, without first having had a fair and proper trial. But I looked to it to say, that there should be no trial whatever in your State of the question whether a man is a slave—or, in other words, whether a being made in the image of God, is a chattel and a marketable commodity. If need be, in order to arrest such a trial, I would have the Governor of a State march a band of armed men, Oliver Cromwell like, into the Court Room to expel from it the Court guilty of such an outrage on the dignity of human nature, and of such blasphemy against the Majesty of Heaven.

"The duty of a Governor in regard to these frequent forays into the Northern States is, in my mind, clear of all doubts."

The anti-slavery sentiment of Ohio has power, if it will combine and act, to compel just such an inaugural as Mr. Smith has suggested, from the next Governor elect, whoever he may be. To bring this about, commends itself to us as the special anti-slavery action of the hour. Shall we not see abolitionists everywhere, in the West and the East, address themselves to it like men and women in earnest. Who, that calls himself an abolitionist, is willing that any supineness or negligence on his part, shall be in any measure the occasion of the repetition of such outrages upon the rights of the State, and the rights of property and personal liberty as were witnessed in the cases of Van Zant, Parish, Connelly, the Broadhursts, and the Garner family? Who ever would not, let him be up and doing.

THE EDUCATION OF SLAVES.

SENATOR HOUSTON, on his way home from Washington spent a few hours in Salem this week. In conversation with one of our citizens he strangely enough declared there was no law in any of the slave states prohibiting the education of slaves.—The Senator must not only be forgetful of what is law, but certainly he has not taken time to read the newspapers, else he would have known that for violating a law of this very sort Mrs. Douglas and her daughter were imprisoned in Virginia, as dangerous plotters against the "peace and dignity of the Old Dominion." He might have known that in Maryland they imprisoned a free black man, a minister of the Gospel, the Rev. Samuel Greene, not for learning his a b c's (we do not know as he knew their names) but for simply having in his possession a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin. For this heinous offence against the state of Maryland, he is now an inmate of the penitentiary, a companion of felons, and receiving a felon's treatment. It is not very probable that slaves would find the law more lenient.

This declaration of the senator suggests the propriety of our occupying a column in stating facts on this subject. This we shall do by copying extracts from Strouds "sketches of the laws relating to slavery in the several states of the United States of America," a reliable authority.

We may premise that our authority states that it is true, that the statute laws of seven of the slave states, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida and Texas so far as he has been able to discover, are silent on the subject. Nevertheless education is not more free to the slave in these, than in other slave states.—This is inevitable as any one can see from the necessity of the case and the relation of master and slave.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

As early as 1740 passed a law providing that "Whereas the having of slaves taught to write or suffering them to be employed in writing, may be attended with great inconvenience," therefore whoever shall thus teach or employ them "shall forfeit for every such offence, the sum of one hundred pounds, current money."

She has since added a large and more direct prohibition, by act of December 17, 1834—"If any person will hereafter teach any slave to read or write, or shall aid in assisting any slave to read or write, or cause or procure any slave to be taught to read or write, such person, if a free white person, upon conviction thereof, shall for every such offence against this act be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more than six months; or if a free person of color, shall be whipped not exceeding fifty lashes, and fined not exceeding fifty dollars; and if a slave, shall be whipped not exceeding fifty lashes; and if any free person of color or a slave shall keep any such school or other place of instruction for teaching any slave or free person of color to read or write, such person shall be liable to the same fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment as are by this act imposed and inflicted on free persons of color and slaves for teaching slaves to *read or write*." 7 *Statutes of South Carolina*, 368.

VIRGINIA.

In Virginia according to the Code of 1849, "Every assemblage of negroes for the purpose of instruction in *reading* or *writing* shall be an unlawful assembly. Any justice may issue his warrant to any officer or other person, requiring him to enter any place where such assemblage may be, and seize any negro therein; and he or any other justice may order such negro to be punished with stripes.

"If a white person assemble with negroes for the purpose of instructing them to *read or write*, he shall be confined to jail not exceeding six months, and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars." *Code of Virginia*, 747–48.

GEORGIA.

Three statutes have been made in Georgia on this subject, all of which appear to be still in force. The first was in 1770, and is very similar to the act of South Carolina of 1740, differing in including in its prohibition instruction in *reading* as well as *writing*, and fixing the penalty at twenty pounds sterling. 2 *Cobb's Digest*, 981.

In 1829 it was enacted, "If any slave, negro or free person of color, or any white person, shall teach any other slave, negro or free person of color to *read or write* written or printed characters, the said free person of color or slave shall be punished by fine and whipping, or fine or whipping at the discretion of the court; and if a white person so offending, he, she or they shall be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the common jail at the discretion of the court." *Ib.* 1001.

In 1833 this further legislation occurred:—"If any person shall teach any slave, negro or free person of color to *read or write* either written or printed characters, or shall procure, suffer or permit a slave, negro or person of color to transact business for him in writing, such person so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine, or imprisonment in the common jail, or both, at the discretion of the court." *Ib.* 828.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In North Carolina, "Any free person who shall hereafter teach, or attempt to teach, any slave within this state to *read or write*, the use of figures excepted, or shall give or sell to such slave or slaves any books or pamphlets, shall be liable to indictment, &c.; and upon conviction shall, at the discretion of the court, if a white man or woman, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned; and if a free person of color, shall be fined, imprisoned or whipped, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding thirty nine lashes, nor less than twenty lashes." *Revised Statutes*, ch. 34, § 64, p. 209. And for a similar offence as to instruction, a slave shall receive thirty nine lashes on his or her bare back." *Ib. ch.* 3, § 27.

LOUISIANA.

By act of Assembly, of Louisiana, passed in March, 1830, "All persons who shall teach or cause to be taught any slave in this state to read or write, shall on conviction thereof, &c., to be imprisoned not less than one nor more than twelve months."

ALABAMA.

And in Alabama, "Any person who shall attempt to teach any free person of color or slave to *spell, read or write*, shall upon conviction, &c. be fined in a sum not less than $250 nor more than $500." *Clay's Digest*, 543, *act of* 1832, § 10.

Judge Stroud closes his chapter on the laws prohibiting education with the following reflections:

"Before quitting this subject, it is proper to say that where there is no legislation on the part of a state to debar the slave from mental instruction, the power may exist, and I presume does exist, in incorporated cities, to affect the same end by local ordinances. In Savannah, in 1818, an ordinance of this description, going beyond the then law of the state, was adopted, and may be yet in force. *The Port Folio* for April 1818, thus notices it:—"*The* city has passed an ordinance by which any person that teaches any person of color, slave or free, to *read or write*, is subject to a fine of thirty dollars for each offence; and every person of color who shall keep a school to teach reading or *writing* is subject to a fine of thirty dollars or to be imprisoned ten days and whipped thirty nine lashes"!! p. 325.

With such legislative obstacles to his mental improvement, it ought to excite no surprise if a slave having the ability to read or write could not be found within a slaveholding state. But, apart from these obstacles of law, the condition of very is such that a slave capable of reading must be, in most of the states, a prodigy indeed. His life is ordinarily passed in incessant toil. The laws, as we have already shown, secure to him no portion of time in which he may employ himself at his pleasure. He is awaked from his slumbers at the call of the master, often before the dawn of day, to commence his heartless labor, with but slight intermissions for rest and food, till night has closed around him. Hard worked, and scantily fed, he finds his energies are exhausted; without an instructor and without books (for he has not the means to procure them,) he must of necessity remain forever ignorant of the benefits of education.

More United States Marshals.—Northern Ohio is now being visited with a shower of new kidnapping officials, under the style of United States Deputy Marshals. As our turn in Columbiana county did not come so soon as some others, we had almost concluded we were to be permitted to carry on our underground operations without the surveillance of these bumbailiffs. But we reckoned without our host, for we have one of portly dimensions. Wm. Hamilton of New Lisbon, has received the reward of this appointment for his fidelity to Democracy. He may be very good on the scent, but we should not be without hope that his wind would prove *short* in a *long* race.

Mr. S. G. M'Kee, the Editor of the Alliance Times, has received the high distinction of officially peering into the kitchens, garrets, cellars and hay lofts of his abolition neighbors and exquisitely smelling for that African aroma, which proceeding from a *free nigger*, is so intolerably offensive to democratic noses, but a sweet smelling savor in the nostrils of those who execute the Fugitive Slave law. But this slave-hunting will afford an exciting recreation and relaxation from the Marshal's editorial labors. We have no doubt he is a very industrious man, but what with faithfully watching the arrival and departure of all trains on the U. G. R. R., and ministering through the *Times* to the commerce, literature, morals, and "general intelligence," of the good people of Alliance, he will perhaps have his time fully occupied.

It may pay the Editor of the Times to serve summonses and subpœnas, watch counterfeiters, &c.; but really we feel mortified and disappointed that he should for any consideration, however great, consent to the infamy of becoming the accomplice, ally, and servant of drunken ruffians and kidnappers, whenever they choose to claim his services under the authority of the fugitive slave law. But to this and more he is pledged by the acceptance of the office. We shall be curious to see how henceforth he will succeed in making his paper sufficiently "neutral" to make it agreeable to his kidnapping, as well as his abolition and republican patrons.

Seth Concklin.—The poem on our fourth page commemorates a sad event, which our readers will recollect occurred a few months since. The poem represents that Conklin destroyed his own life by jumping from the boat into the river. Such was the report of his ruffian captors, though the probabilities were thought to be strong, at the time, that manacled and helpless, he was plunged in and thus murdered by the kidnappers.

Backing for our Belligerant Senators.—By the following paragraph from the *Washington Star*, we perceive that although the common sense of the Republicans of New England and New York may not approve the beligerant speeches of Senators **Hale, Wilson Seward,** they nevertheless have other backing than that of Stephens, Toombs & Co. The Spanish legation and government of Cuba which has always been bribed like our own government, to wink at the illicit traffic in foreign slaves, is all ready to fight for free trade and sailors rights.

The Search for Slavers.—The vigilance of the British naval officers in violating treaties and international law, by searching vessels under pretense that they suspect them of being slavers, has arroused the indignation of Spain, it is said, and the Spanish Legation in this city is reputed to be in receipt of information that the Governor General of Cuba had adopted measures to prevent British violations of the sovereign rights of Spain in entering the harbors and waters of Cuba to search vessels. The war vessel Isabella II. had been dispatched for this purpose. Upon remonstrance of the Governor-General, the British Consul General at Havana had declared against the conduct of the British cruisers.

A British Clerical Doughface.—The Rev. Dr. Campbell is the editor of an English paper called the British *Standard*, judging from the following extract from its columns it must be in hearty fellowship with the *Millenial* Harbinger of our American Dr. Campbell, with the pious New York Observer, and others of the like sort. Speaking of the resolution concerning revivals adopted at the last meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society Dr. Campbell says:

> Now, this resolution, which is passing the round of the English Press, is much fitted to do mischief; many will read it without knowing that it is both malicious and mendacious, and be but too ready to admire and extol it as a seasonable and praiseworthy protest on behalf of oppressed and down-trodden humanity. There is much in the resolution absolutely untrue; but those who know the ruling genius of the Anti-Slavery Society will be prepared for this and much more. They who remember beholding that genius many years ago in Exeter-hall, and hearing him say to the Christians of of England, "Your God is my Devil," will not be surprised at anything which may proceed from that quarter. If the present revival be from Heaven, there can be no doubt as to its ultimate issues in relation to Slavery: that system of iniquity,—that "sum of all villainies,"—will flee before it as vapors before the sun. But this grand consummation will require time; it is not to be a thing of miracle. It will be brought about through the instrumentality of appropriate causes,—causes which will be created arranged, and controlled by the spirit of true Christianity.

The Exiles of Florida.—Mr. Giddings' new work is just out of press. In this volume will be found a developement of crime and iniquity perpetrated by our government in upholding and sustaining slavery. Already the demand for the work indicates a rapid sale. The work will be offered to the people at their homes by canvassers. Mr. Browning an efficient agent, is circulating the work in this county and Mr. Lewis in Stark.

The Bugle goes to press this week a day earlier than usual, for the accommodation of the printers, which, in connection with slight indisposition, has prevented the proportion of one or two articles designed for this number.

Marlboro.—We attended a meeting of five men and women at Marlboro last Sunday. The abolitionists there keep up regular meetings in the neighborhood which are well attended and with no want of interest, earnestness or speakers. The meetings are eminently free and democratic. They cannot fail to be of service.

Of course no lovers of Fruits and Flowers will forget the Horticultural and Floral Exhibition at the Town Hall on Saturday.

ANTI-SLAVERY PREACHING AND THE SABBATH.

Many professedly pious persons, and some of the clergy also, are exceedingly sensitive on the slavery question, specially if talked from the pulpit and on the Sabbath day. Why this worse than superstitious obsequiousness to the "sum of all villainies?" Why be scrupulous about rebuking it on the Sabbath? Is slavery right, or wrong? a sin, or a virtue? If sinful, is it out of place to preach against sin on the Sabbath? Just settle this point, and the other will be clear. These very clerical gentleman will preach missionary sermons on the Sabbath, narrating very eloquently and very minutely the horrors and abominations of heathendom, which are somewhat analogous to slavery, and these sensitive hearers will listen with deep attention to the more than dramatic scenes pictured, of blood, murder, groans, and death, far away beyond the great sea. But to preach against our own American heathendom is sacrilege, especially on the Lord's day. Our heathendom is worse, more degrading, more corrupting, more damning; and more God-insulting, than all the heathendom of the whole Pagan world. In Pagan countries they have nothing better, they have no Bibles, no Sabbaths, no gospel, and no civilization, there they go on to the wicked one by whole continents unrebuked. But we are a professedly Christian nation, with thousands of religious temples consecrated to the worship of Jesus, surrounded with Colleges, Seminaries, Schools and a purer civilization than ever dawned upon the globe, minus this hideous monster of slavery. Yes, in the very heart and centre of this otherwise brighest spot on earth, is planted the darkest type of heathenism extant. It is opposed to the law of God—to the common brotherhood of the race—to republicanism—to progress—it corrupts the Church—gags the pulpit—bribes the Senator—sells public office—betrays the nation—ensnares the virtuous and morally upright into its adulterous arms—it parts families—makes market of women and children—it embodies, in short, all the elements of murder—of robbery—of covetousness—of theft—of piracy—of falsehood—of blasphemy—of idolatry, and of hell itself. And yet don't preach against it on the Sabbath. "Oh consistency thou art a jewel."—*Argus, in the Northern Independent.*

Senatorial Manners.—The New York Times does not entertain a high opinion of some of the recent manifestations of Senatorial civility and good breeding at Washington. The following criticism is deserved:

"The Senate has managed during the present session to sink itself amazingly in point of decorum. It used to be cited as superior to the House in this respect, but at present there is little to choose between them. The Senate has had its full share of broils, and although there has been no actual fist-fights on the floor, the exchange of epithets has frequently been quite as disgusting.—Toombs very politely informed Preston King, the other day, that he lacked brains. Benjamin told Davis that his manner was disagreeable, to which Davis replied, that if so he could keep it to himself. Mr. Green, a few weeks since, called Mr. Cameron a *liar*. Chandler told Davis, not long ago, that he was impudent. And now Gwin calls Wilson a demagogue—Wilson retorts by calling him a thief, and Gwin, not to be outdone, pronounces Wilson a slanderer and a coward. The 'interposition of friends' settles all these amiable differences in the most satisfactory manner. We suggest that 'friends' either let the matter alone entirely, or else interpose a little sooner."

A Word from New Hampshire.—Parker Pillsbury, in a letter dated at Nashua, N. H., June 14th, at the close of a successful anti-slavery meeting, says:

"But the people of New Hampshire, and of New England too, are pretty thoroughly roused. Were the politicians only all dead and out of the way, there would be some hope left yet. But they are receding from even the Kansas contest, and exorting the people to let that go, but to keep their eyes on the Presidential election of 1860, and the increased pay of members of Congress has multiplied the aspirants to the offices here, like the frogs in the house of Pharaoh.

The smooth waters on which Republicanism in this State has been sailing are past now, and the ship is already tossing among billows. And new compromises and deep corruptions will, of course, as usual, be the resort and the remedy; and the Revival, out of which we are now emerging, has prepared the way for any amount of new atrocities, as the great one, a few years since, opened the way and facilitated the progress of Texas annexation, the murderous war in Mexico, and all the other outrages, which culminated finally in the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill of 1850."—*A. S. Standard.*

The Lemmon Case in the Court of Appeals.—The case of Johnathan Lemmon, appellant, agt. The People of the State of New York, respondents, came up this morning in the Court of Appeals upon the application of counsel for its hearing as a preferred cause. The Court held that it was not entitled to be heard out of its order on the calender under any statutary rule, and that whatever might be its speculative interest, in respect to the civil condition and liberties of colored persons within the protection of this State, there was nothing to justify postponing the hearing of suitors who were asking the determination of substantial rights in real controversies.

The Court, perhaps, did not lose sight of the consideration, though it was not stated as a reason, that the decision of the Supreme Court being in favor of the power of this State to prevent its territory from being made the highway for slave gangs—a position which its executive and legislative departments have solemnly pledged themselves to maintain at all hazards—it's highest judicial tribunal might well refrain from giving the Federal Supreme Court any earlier opportunity for covering itself with fresh ignomy than the regular and orderly progress of business may require. The cause will probably be heard in the Court of appeals in about two years.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Miscellaneous Summary.

Washington, June 15.—An explanation of the affair between Messrs. Gwin and Wilson appeared yesterday. As it speaks for itself, no comment is necessary. After refusing the challenge, the latter made the first advance towards a reconciliation of the difficulty. The dignity and decorum of the Senate have been much harmed by these personal scenes, which during the present session, have exceeded in number and outrage the experience of several years. One of the causes which has operated to excite this bad temper, has been the refectory attached to the Senate, which was patronized to an extent that called forth the complaints of those "neighboring groceries," in one of which Tom Corwin described Gen. Crary's celebrated militia forces as bivouacking. The Vice President ordered the institution closed, but the Committee rooms have served as a convenient place of refuge for the distributed stores. I saw amunition in one of them a few days ago, for a siege like that of Sebastopol. In the course of two weeks, no less than four of these exhibitions have occurred in Congress, but fortunately without burning powder.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Mr. Matthews and the Attorneyship.—It seems that Hon. Stanley Matthews was finally confirmed by the Senate, but not having received official notification of the fact when our former article was written, declined to serve after the adjournment of the Senate, with which his term expired, unless confirmed by that body. We were informed last evening that he had not yet signified his intention to accept the appointment, but probably will do so.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Robert Dale Owen Converted.—Private letters from the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, United States Minister at the court of Naples, written to his friends at New Harmony, announce the gratifying intelligence that has become converted to the Christian religion. Mr. Owen is well known throughout this State for his scholastic attainments but his influence has ever been weakened heretofore by his hetrodox views of Christianity.—*Vincennes [Ind.] Gazette.*

Emancipation of Slaves in Virginia.—Within the last few days, the court has decided another case, illustrating, in a marked manner, the principle laid down in Bayly vs. Poindexter. Mrs. Judge Coalter, of Fredricksburg, gave her slaves, in substance, an election between freedom and slavery. The question arose upon the will, whether she intended to give them an absolute emancipation, or a mere choice of being free or not. It was very generally, if not universally, regarded by the profession as amounting to an absolute and complete emancipation.

The slaves were decided by the lower court to be free. An appeal, however, was advised, we understand by Mr. John Howard, and the case was brought to the Court of Appeals—elaborately argued by counsel. Mr. Howard and Mr. Patton for the parties claiming the slave, and Mr. Little and Mr. Morson for the executive. The court delivered their decision, reviewing and confirming the doctrine decided by the case of Bayly and Poindexter—that the slave has in Virginia no civil rights or legal capacity whatever; and, consequently, no power to make an election between freedom and slavery. Mrs Coalter's will, the Court decided, did not absolutely emancipate, but merely gave the slaves an election—thus the will was void, and the slaves remained in slavery.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Two deer of the Albino species have lately been caught in California. One of them was found not to have a hair on it, other than white, even its eyes were white; resembling those of a glass-eyed horse, the pupils of its eyes being of an orange color. The other one was also white, and was of enormous size, being three times the weight of an ordinary deer.

Missouri.—In Memphis, Scotland county, Mo., on the 14th inst., David Cline, the Free Labor candidate for Mayor, was elected over Philip Payne, pro-slavery, by a large majority. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says Scotland county will go strongly the same way at the State election in August.

Charles Dickens.—"Though the Household Words still continues its weekly course, the household of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickens is at sixes and sevens. There's a division 'between my lord and my lady,' and '*a mensa et thoro*' is to be the order of the separation. The daughters side with the *pater*, the son with the *mater*. The wife of a certain M. P. who upset Lord Pam and his ministerial crew, the infatuated correspondent of Orsini is said to be mixed up in the affair. 'Do as I write, and not as I do,' is evidently the motto of the author of those pretty little and highly moral Christmas books."

It is proposed by the Republicans of Lake county to tender a public dinner to Messrs. Giddings, B. F. and Edward Wade, to come off in Painesville, on Saturday, the 3d of July.

Down on Tobacco.—The last North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church agree to the following resolution:—

Resolved, That no person be admitted as a member of this Conference who is in the habit of using tobacco in the common way, without an agreement to discontinue the practice.

Using tobacco in the "common way" we presume is squirting its juice about without any regard to place, or consideration for those who do not indulge in such nasty practices. The Indiana Methodist Church seems to regard decency as essential to professors of religion, and therefore extends its supervision to the personal habits of its members. They must not use tabacco in the 'common way,' which means the way to disgust other people, and we are not so sure but the conference is right in tabooing a practice which is as near to vice as anything not positively wicked can be.

Telegraphic Union of Four Continents.—Should the Atlantic Telegraph be successfully completed, Europe, Asia, Africa and America will be brought into electric communication with each other, and a remarkable progress will have been made towards the civilized *unity* of the human race. From New Foundland there is telegraphic communications with New Orleans, distant 3,710 miles following the course of the wire, and when the Atlantic cable is laid, direct communication can be obtained with Constantinople, thus uniting the four continents. It is calculated that a message leaving the Turkish capital at two o'clock, say on Monday afternoon, will reach New Orleans at six o'clock the same evening. The first message from Constantinople direct left on Sunday evening, May 2, at 11.42, and arrived in London at 8.57 in the evening of the same day, London time, beating the sun nearly three hours.

Murder of a Slave.—A slave belonging to Mrs. Nancy Davis, who lives near Westport, Mo., was sold to another party on Tuesday last, with his mother. Another son of the old negress heard of the sale, became very much enraged at it, went to Mrs. Davis's house, and snapped a gun at her. A son of Mrs. Davis interfered and ordered the negro to desist, on pain of being shot. The negro replied, "Shoot," and added that he wanted to die, whereupon the gentleman accommodated him, and shot him down. The matter was investigated, and young Davis was discharged by Justice Gofothe, on the ground that he had a right to kill rebellious "property." The old woman and her son have passed into the hands of another owner. If we should give all the instances of daily and weekly occurrences, showing the horrible atrocities of the system of American slavery, a special department of every number of this paper might be filled with the accounts!

Cause of the Steamer Pennsylvania Disaster.—The Milwaukee News, of Friday, contains the following statement:

The explosion and total loss of the steamer Pennsylvania, at Ship Island, on the Mississippi river, seventy miles below Memphis, at 6 o'clock last Sunday morning, which destroyed the lives of more than one hundred persons, we learn, from the Superioress of the German Convent, in this city, sister Caroline, who was on board at the time, was caused by the engineer in charge, being engaged in playing cards, and letting the water in the boilers become exhausted. If any men are to be executed for crime, it should be such as these.

Senator Sumner.—The numerous friends of Mr. Sumner will be glad to learn that satisfactory letters have been received from him, dated the 1st of June, written on board the Vanderbilt in the English Channel. The voyage had been a pleasant one, although rougher than was to have been expected at this Summer season.

Mr. Sumner had born the passage better than on his previous voyage, and was hopeful that a few months would exterminate his deep-seated trouble. On the day after the one on which he wrote he expected to sleep at Rouen in the shadow of its ancient Cathedral.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Woman's Rights.—A proposition to amend the Constitution of Connecticut, so as to extend the right of suffrage to woman, received 83 votes in the Connecticut House of Representatives. It was defeated by 45 majority.

Extraordinary Prices.—A sale of negroes took place at Cassville, Ga., on the 26th ult., at which a man of 24 years old brought $1,404; a boy of 12 years, $1,000; and a girl of 12 years $1,101. The sale included a large lot, and the prices all approximated those named.

Lace.—The foreign journals report that the reign of lace is restored in fashionable circles abroad, and never since the days when "George the Third was King," has lace been worn in such profusion as it is at the present time in Great Britain.

A Singular Way of Punishing a Murderer.—We copy the following from The Paris (Ky.) Flag of the 9th inst:

"Mr. Redmans' negro man Daniel, convicted of the murder of Mr. Curran's negro George, who was to have been hung near this place on Saturday next, has been reprieved. He will be sold out of the State."

The Waterloo Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst., was, a friend informs us, an occasion of much interest. Among those who took an active part in the proceedings were Thomas M'Clintock of Easton, Pa., Philip D. Moore, of Newark, N. J., Rev. Samuel J. May and C. D. B. Mills of Syracuse; Elizabeth Cady Stanton of Seneca Falls, George W. Taylor of North Collins, and Rev. W. H. Fish of Cortland. The number of persons in attendance was larger than in former years. The usual subjects of reform were ably discussed. Mrs. Stanton's address on Woman's Rights is spoken of as a production of great merit.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Is it the Effect of Slavery?—The Southern papers have been for some time holding up the temporary disorders that break out in northern cities as an evidence that free society is a failure and that the laboring classes are not capable of self-government; and they have pointed with an air of assumed triumph to the southern cities as a proof conclusive that, where slavery exists and the laboring man is kept under strong control, every thing in the governmental way goes on smoothly. This Pharasaic assumption of superiority meets with a poor illustration in New Orleans. The *Bulletin* of that city says:

"The record of blood in this city for years has been appalling. There is no use in pretending to deny it. It would be the grossest hypocricy, and an insult to every reader of the *Commercial Bulletin* to attempt it. Scores of innocent victims have here been immolated, and the perpetrators have never been brought to justice. In many of these instances of butchery and assassination, there is there can be, no doubt that the guilty parties were known and could have been brought to justice; and that they have not been only goes to show how radically defective and inefficient have been our crime-preventing and crime-punishing system; how vicious and disastrous has been the policy of mixed up politics in any respect whatever with the great and vital question of the peace and security of the community, of the protection which every citizen has a right to claim for himself and his friends from the law."

Shall we lay all this to the blame of Slavery? Let the Southern Pharisees, who have been thanking God that they were not as other men and especially like the poor misgoverned people of the North, tell us.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Hon. John A Dix, it is rumored, has been decided on to succeed Mr. Mason as Minister at Paris. He was one of the original Buffalo Platform Free-Soilers.

The Santa Fee Gazette says that there are not more than four hundred *bona fide* residents within the whole territory out of which it is proposed to form Arizona.

A Washington dispatch to the Tribune states that circulars have been issued from that city, and distributed over the Union, urging Mr. Crittenden as the candidate for the Presidency irrespective of party or platform, and on the ground of his personal popularity with all the elements of the Opposition, and his acceptability to the Democracy.

Mr. Rarey has been voted a medal of the value of £20 by the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in acknowledgment of the humane tendency of his system.

Since the repeal of the stamp tax on newspapers in England the penny dailies are encroaching upon the domain of the London times. It had a circulation of 40,000 in 1850, which went up to 60,000 during the Crimean war, but is now reduced to 30,000, and its advertising rates have been materially reduced. The Star and Telegraph, new penny papers, and the Standard, reduced to a penny paper, are getting a large circulation and profitable business.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending June 23.

Alice Roby, Leesville	1.00	670
Joseph Ingram, Salem	1.50	664
David Bishop, Marlboro	1.50	714
Amos Walton, "	1.50	687
Samuel D. Erwin "	1.00	703
Mary Walton, Minerva	1.50	731
Gilbert H. Kelley, Alliance	1.00	691
Abel Fletcher, Massillon	2.00	689
James Miller, Mount Erie	1.50	674
Caleb Greene, Hudson	2.50	726
John Whelan, Tipton	2.00	730
T. E. Vickers, Salem	3.00	720

OBITUARY.

On Wednesday morning the 23d inst. Jane M. Trescott closed her active and useful career on earth, after an illness of three weeks, attended with most severe suffering. Her disease was inflamation of the brain.

Mrs. Trescott's loss is irreparable to her bereaved children and husband, and her active benevolence, her moral heroism and her faithful devotion to principle makes her departure hence in the vigor and maturity of life, a great loss to all classes of community.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Going West.

LEAVE	1st EXPRESS.	2nd EXPRESS.	MAIL.
Pittsburgh,	2:40, a.m.,	2:15, p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Columbiana,	5:01	4:30	11:00
Salem,	5:23	5:14	11:42
Alliance,	5:52	5:47	12:30
Crestline,	10:00	10:23	7:07

Going East.

LEAVE			
Crestline,	5:25, a.m.	9:12, p.m.	12:47, p.m.
Alliance,	9:38	2:13, a.m.	4:50
Salem,	10:10	2:51	5:40
Columbiana,	10:35	3:19	6:05
Pittsburgh,	1:15	6:10	8:52

VARIETY STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS AND BARGAINS,

White and Colored Swiss spots, Gents Silk Linen and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms and Collars,

CORDED & SKELETON SKIRTS, RATTAN AND WRAPPED HOOPS,

Edging and Inserting, Ladies and Children's Handkerchiefs, Dress Collars, Combs of all varieties, Worsted and Stay binding, Shetland Wool, Moravian Working Cotton, Elastic Ribbon, Fancy Dress Buttons, White Brilliant, Childs Fancy Hose,

MOHAIR MITS, KID GLOVES,

Lace Veils, at a bargain, Elastic and Leather Belts, Mantua Ribbon, Galoon, Tidy Cotton, White and Colored Wadding, Beads of all Sizes, Fish Hooks and Lines, Cologne, Cornelian Sleeve Links, Pearl Slides, Shirt Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Drops, Watch Hooks, Bead Buttons,

French Points and Forms.

Persons wishing to purchase things in our line will do well to give us a call, as our goods are offered at the lowest cash prices.

E. E. BARR. C. S. EVANS.

☞ Four doors west of Chessman & Wrights Hardware Store, Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

MRS. CHURCH.

Botanic Medicine,

HIGH STREET, SALEM, OHIO.

AARON BRADFIELD & T. B. WILLIAMS.

NEW FIRM!

The above persons have this, the 14th day of May, associated together and will carry on the

HAT AND CAP

business at the old stand immediately opposite the

BUTTER STORE,

under the style of

BRADFIELD & WILLIAMS.

Their stock is the largest and most complete in this market embracing every variety of

HATS AND CAPS,

which they will sell as Low if not Lower than any in the country. Please call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Hats Pressed and Shaped to the Head

by conformature, on the shortest notice.

☞ Remember the place, immediately opposite the Butter Store.

Those knowing themselves indebted to Aaron Bradfield will please call and settle their accounts immediately.

Pick-pockets DEFEATED!!

We will send a *First Class Wallet for $1.00* and also a very nice convenient Bill Fold Portmonaie for $1.25 with our improvement by mail which Secures the Wallet or Portmonaie against Accidental LOSS, OR PICK POCKETS.

☞ Agents wanted to solicit orders of Merchants and others.

DICKINSON & BATE,
Hudson, Michigan.

Fresh Groceries.

Coffee—30 Bags choice Rio
4 " " Maricaibo,
4 " " Cape,
2 " " old Java,
1 Bale Choice Mocah,
Teas—12 chest choice and Ssost Y. Hyson,
12 do do do Black,
2 do do do Gunpowder,
Sugars—30 Bbls. Refined Sugars, assorted,
8 Hhds choice N. O. Sugar,
Molasses—25 Bbls choice N. O. Molasses,
10 " " Steam Syrups,
Rice—3 Tierces choice,
160 lbs Pearl Barley,
Foreign Fruits—75 Drums choice Figs,
20 boxes MR Raisins,
10 half do do
10 qr do do
4 boxes Layer do
12 boxes prime Oranges,
8 do do Lemons,
1 mat do Dates,
12 boxes fig Paste,
8 do Gum Drops,
3 do Rock Candy,
Prunes, Confectionaries, &c,
Crackers—Sugar, Butter, Soda & Water,
Spices—1 Bale Cassia,
1 do Cloves,
1 do Cloves,
3 bags Pepper,
2 do Pimento,
Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, &c., &c.
Soda, &c—12 kegs Super Bi Carbonate of Soda,
1 cask Sal Soda,
12 packages Sicily Liquorice
30 " best Calabria do
Scotch, Rappee and Black Snuff,
Large assortment of willow Baskets, &c.
Salt—4500 lbs Ashton Salt for Dairy use
Salt by the Barrel.
Tobacco—20 boxes choice, assorted
40,000 Segars, assorted.
Soaps—20 boxes Womans Friends,
6 gross assorted Toilet,
10 boxes Palm,
5 " Rosin,
5 " Variegated.
Candles—Star, Stearine, Opell and Tallow,
Starch—10 boxes best Pearl,
Fish—25 packages No 2 & mess Mackerel,
20 half bls White Fish (to arrive,)
300 Bank Cod Fish,
4 half bbls Herring,
20 Boxes Extra Herring,
100 lbs Halibut,
1 package extra Salmon.

Just recieved and for Sale by the Package or Retail at Pitsburgh prices.

Our goods are bought at *net* and will be sold cheap. We call particular attention to our Choice Selection of Tea and Coffee.

We have on hand all articles usually kept by Grocers which we will sell cheap.

J. DEMING & CO.

Salem, May 5, 1858. tf.

SPRING OF 1858.

J. & L. SCHILLING

Beg leave to announce the opening of their *First Large and Extensive Stock of*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which by a careful examination will be found much the LARGEST and CHEAPEST Stock ever offered in the SALEM MARKET, among which may be found DECIDEDLY GREAT BARGAINS in

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,

Together with all the different Kinds and Styles of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS in the Market, at prices Defying Competition;

Shawls and Mantillas,

Of the Late Paris Styles as adopted by BRODIE of New York. EMBROIDERY and NEEDLE WORK in great variety.

WHITE GOODS

Of every description. KIDD GLOVES of a superior quality, together with a general Stock of Notions,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, PILLOW CASE COTTONS, MEN'S AND BOYS' PANTALOONERY, &C., &C., INCLUDING A GENERAL STOCK OF BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CARPETS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, CHINA, GLASS, AND

Queensware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore so *liberally* extended us, we take the liberty to call your *earliest* attention to the above stock, feeling satisfied that it cannot fail to meet your entire approbation.

Yours, Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING.

Salem, April, 1858.

NATHAN GALBREATH'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Executor on the Estate of Nathan Galbreath, late of Columbiana County, Ohio, deceased.

DAVID L. GALBREATH.

April 19th, 1858.

DR. RUSH,

HOMOEOPATHIST.

Office three doors West of the Wilson House.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Salem and vicinity, that he now occupies the Office recently vacated by E. G. Painter, M. D., where he may be found ready to attend to calls in his profession.

Salem, June 9th. 1858 -3m.

BROADWAY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHING AND

CLOTH HOUSE,

In store the largest assortment, BEST MADE and Cheapest Stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING

to be found in the country. Also: A very large stock of Piece Goods (bought of the Manufacturers,) comprising every variety of Material adapted to the Season for Men and Boy's Wear, which will be sold by the piece or yard or made to order in a style

NOT TO BE EXCELLED

by any other establishment in the country.

Gents Furnishing Goods of every description at low prices.

☞ Goods received from the East Monthly.

STREET & CO.

Broadway, Salem, June 1858.

HUNT AND WEBSTERS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.

FARQUHAR HOUSE,

EAST END OF MAIN STREET,

Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

W. W. Acton, Ag't,

☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.

New Spring Goods,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!!

Received a fresh supply of New Spring Goods at

SALEM EXCHANGE.

I am receiving every week and shall continue to receive

LATEST DESIGNS AND STYLES OF

NEW GOODS,

Suitable for the season. Persons desirous of obtaining Great Bargains, will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as prices are such that you

WILL BUY!!

I have an elegant assortment of

SUMMER CASSIMERES,

of every color, for Gentlemen's Suits, and will have them made up to order, as cheap as any in town. Also, a good assortment of

CLEVELAND MADE SHOES.

Just received a nice assortment of Embroideries, which I am selling at very low prices.

I would invite the public to an examination of my stock—

DOMESTICS AND GROCERIES!

☞ Keep constantly on hand, BEST FAMILY FLOUR. Wanted to buy for CASH, Eggs, Butter, Sheep Pelts, and Dried Apples.

JACOB HEATON.

Salem, April, 1858.

ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO

Engines of the best patterns built to order, on very reasonable terms.

June 21, 1856.-1y.

Hardware and Lamp Store!

The undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and all new ones who may give him a call that he has returned from the East with a large and well selected stock of HARDWARE and CUTLERY which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be bought in this section of country, consisting in part of

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS,

Shoe, Carving, and Pocket Knives of all kinds and descriptions, Sheep Shears, Scissors, Razors, Spoons, &c., &c.

SHOE KITTS AND FINDINGS!!!

Hatchets, Axes, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds and descriptions; Coffee Mills, Rat and Mouse Traps, Butts, Hinges,

LATCHES, LOCKS, AND SCREWS!!

Nails, Brads, Stair Rods, Snuffers, Shot Belts, Shot Pouches, Pins, Needles, Gimblets, Wood Saws, Hand Saws,

Agricultural Implements!!

Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Forks, Shoe, Tooth, Hair, Cloth, Dust, Paint, Scrub, Shaving, and Stove Brushes, and all goods usually found in a Hardware Store.

SHOENBERGER'S NAILS,

By the Pound or Keg.

Britania Tea Pots, Cups and Ladles, Fluid and Oil LAMPS!!

TOYS of all kinds, for children. BIRD CAGES of beautiful finish, style and variety. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Country produce and old copper taken in exchange, at his new store room, South side Main street, opposite Jacob Heaton's store.

DANIEL WALTON.

Salem, April 17, 1858.

The Celebrated Steel Pens, No. 708,

Manufactured by Joseph Gillott, for sale whoesale and retail, by

J. M'MILLAN.

Salem, .,24, 1857.

HANDSOME BUILDING

SITES IN SALEM, OHIO.

I am now prepared to sell those DESIRABLE LOTS, on Lisbon Street, opposite the dwellings of Messrs. Wright, Jones, Hillman, &c., &c. Enquire of John Deming, or of the subscriber.

BENJAMIN BOWN.

I offer, also, for sale the Farm where I now reside; being 130 Acres, well improved, well watered and in good condition, 2½ miles South of Salem, on the Lisbon Road.

Aug. 23. tf BENJAMIN BOWN

PITTSBURGH WATER CURE.

This institution for the Cure of the sick, is situated on the Ohio River and Ohio and Pa. R. R., 10 miles West of the City at

HAYSVILLE STATION.

All kinds of disease successfully treated. For particulars Address either of the physicians, Box 1304 Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. FREASE, M. D.
H. FREASE, M. D.
MRS. C. P. FREASE, M. D.

April 13th, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

THE MOTHER OF GOETHE

The mother of the celebrated Goethe was but eighteen when he was born. She was a lively girl, full of German sentiment, with warm impulses, by no means much troubled with a conscience, exceedingly afraid of her husband, who was twenty-two years her senior, and seemingly both willing and skillful in the invention of white lies adapted to screen her children from his minute, fidgety and rather austere superintendence. She "spoiled" her children on principle, and made no pretension to conduct a systematic training, which she abhorred. She said of herself, in after years, that she could "educate" no child, was quite unfit for it, gave them every wish so long as they laughed and were good, and whipped them if they cried or made wry mouths, without looking for any reason why they laughed or cried. Her belief in Providence was warm with German sentiment, and not a little tinged with superstition. She rejoiced greatly when her son published the "Confession of a Beautiful Soul," which she loved as a memorial of a lost pietistic friend. Her religion was one of emotion rather than of moral reverence. She was generous and extravagant, and after her husband's death, seems to have spent capital as well as income. She was passionately fond of the theater, a taste which she transmitted to her son. Her hearty simplicity of nature made her everywhere loved. Her servants loved and stayed with her to the last. She seems to have had at least as much honor as her son, which for Germans, was not inconsiderable, and not much more sense of awe. She gave the most detailed orders for her funeral, and even specified the kind of wine and the size of the cracknels with which the mourners were to be regaled, ordering the servants not to put too few raisins into the cakes, as she never could endure that in her life, and it would certainly chafe her in her grave. Having been invited to a party on the day she died, she sent the answer that "Madame Goethe could not come, as she was engaged in dying." Yet her sensitiveness was so great that she always made it a condition with her servants that they should never repeat to her painful news that they had picked up accidentally as she wished to hear nothing sad without absolute necessity. And during her son's dangerous illness at Weimar in 1805, no one ventured to speak to her of it till it passed, though she affirmed that she had been conscious all the time of his danger without the heart to mention it. This peculiarity Goethe inherited.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF ABORIGINAL REMAINS.

The following curious statement appeared in the Sidney (O.) Journal, of last week:

Newport, Ohio, May 28, 1858.

Mr. Editor:—A short time ago some workmen who were digging a cellar on the place of H. Wolhaver, about one and a half miles from this place exhumed a human skeleton. The bones were in excellent preservation, and with them were several Medals and small silver coins. By a further examination, a few days after, they discovered a sort of ancient mausoleum, about nineteen feet long by nine wide. The walls were of cobble stones, and about two feet thick. The bodies (except the first, which was in a sitting posture,) were placed parallel with each other directly across the grave, and were in an oblique position, with the heads toward the East. They were laid with the right side downward, the right hand over the heart, and the left, with the index finger extended, pointing toward the setting sun, and the faces turned slightly upwards. Around the neck of each skeleton, as it was exhumed, was found a chain of beautiful workmanship, about three feet long, which with one exception, were of highly tempered steel. The one excepted was of silver. At the ends of these were small oval shaped medals, and near the center of each was an oblate spheroid of the purest silver, weighing about twelve ounces. The ends of these were curiously joined together around the neck by little bands of silver. Near each of these ancient relics was found a spear nine feet in length, which with bows and arrows, were all the weapons found. These appear to have been saturated with some substance for a preservative, which has discolored the earth near them; the same substance appears to have been used to preserve the bodies.

There was also found a number of silver coins of various sizes, but so much corroded that the characters upon them cannot be deciphered, if we except the date upon two or three of them, which is 1311. It was first thought to be 1511, but upon closer inspection is found to be the former. It is said by some that the letters "s-p-a-n" are to be seen upon them, but they are so nearly erased that I cannot distinguish them with any certainty, therefore I shall not venture an opinion.

The skeletons are nearly of a uniform height, which is about six feet.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Liberty of Conscience.—As men will no longer suffer themselves to be led blindly into ignorance, so will they no more yield to the vile principle of judging and treating their fellow creatures, not according to the intrinsic merit of their actions, but according to the accidental and involuntary coincidence of their own opinions. The great truth has finally gone forth to the ends of the earth—that man shall no more render account to man for his belief, over which he himself has no control. Henceforward, nothing shall prevail upon us to praise or blame any one for that which he can no more change than he can the hue of his skin or the height of his stature. Henceforward, treating with entire respect those who conscientiously differ from ourselves, the only practical effect of the difference will be, to make us enlighten the ignorance on one side or the other from which it springs, by instructing them if it be theirs, ourselves if it be our own; to the end that the only kind of unanimity may be produced which is desirable to rational beings—the agreement proceeding from full conviction, after the freest discussion.—*Lord Brougham.*

Beauty Paying Specie.—The most unmerciful protest of the usual currency of beauty that we have lately seen, is contained in the following reduction of a belle to specie values:—Around her snowy brow were set two thousand dollars, such would have been the answer of any jeweller to the question, 'What are those diamonds?' With the gentle undulation of her bosom there rose and fell exactly one hundred and fifty dollars. The sum bore the guise of a brooch of gold and enamel. Her fairy form was invested in ten half-eagles, represented by a slip of lilac stain, and this was overlaid by three hundred dollars more in two skirts of white lace. Tastefully down each side of the latter were five dollars, which so many bows of purple ribbon had to come to. The lower margin of the three hundred dollar skirts were edged with eleven additional half-eagles—the value of some eight yards of silver fringe, a quarter of a yard in depth. Her taper waist, taking zone and clasp together, I calculated to be confined by at least one hundred and fifty dollars. Her delicately-moulded arms, the glove of spotless kid being added to the gold bracelet which encircled the little wrist, may be said to have been adorned with one hundred and ten dollars and seventy five cents; and putting the silk and satin at the lowest figure, I should say she wore three dollars and fifty cents on her feet,—Thus, altogether, was this thing of light, this creature of loveliness, arrayed from top to toe, exclusively of little sundries, in two thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars and twenty-five cents.

This world is a serious world, and human life and business are also serious matters—not to be trifled with, nor cheated by sham and hypocricies, but to be dealt with in all truth, soberness and sincerity. No one can thus deal with it who is not himself possessed of these qualities, and the result of a life is the test of what virtue there is in it. False men leave no mark. It is truth alone which does the masonary of the world—which founds empires and builds cities, and establishes laws commerce and civilization.—*Atlantic Monthly*

From the Wisconsin Chief.

SETH CONCKLIN

In attempting to free a family of negroes, was taken, and while on the Ohio, heavily ironed, threw himself out of the window into the river. When one Emerson, of Vincennes, Ind., was inquired of by Concklin's friends, he replied: 'He's gone to ——— with his manacles on, so you'll know him when he comes up in the resurrection."

The sun was sinking to his rest
Beyond the western hills;
And gently swayed the leafy crests
Like billows in their swell.
The royal keel already dipped
Hard by the drifting strand,
And, rocking on the crimson surf
Which laves that dreamy land,
A moment anchors by the shore,
As if to spread the sails no more,
And signals on across the blue
The star fleet, drifting into view.
The signals thicken, till like flames
Of Camp fires kindling on the plain,
Where angels watch with banners furl'd,
And sentinel a slumbering world.

Calm as the night, Ohio's flood
Swept noiselessly by field and wood;
And scarce a tiny ripple lifts
To win the fickle night wind's kiss;
And save the plaintive whipporwill,
The scene is peaceful, hush, and still.
Yet sorrows choose such hours as this
To pall and blight our purest bliss.
That morn, a little band of souls
Had reached, to them, a blessed goal,
And first in life their glad feet trod
On Freedom's consecrated sod;
Their dark frames wildly thrilling—
Their weary hearts with new hopes filling—
As 'tween them and the land of slaves,
Ohio spreads its trackless waves;
The baffled blood-hounds giving o'er,
And baying on the other shore.

More fatal than the blood-hounds gift,
And surer far, though not as swift,
The unleash'd human hounds have sped,
And closely tracked them as they fled.
There's money in those sable forms,
And onward through the night and storm,
The beating hoofs knell out the doom
Of hopes just bursting into bloom.
God's angels wept! their anthems hushed
For souls again in bondage crushed.
All silently the hot tears rained
Upon the strongly fastened chains,
Alas! that darkness such as this
Should fall into the morning's bliss.

An hour of freedom! the band of slaves
Again are on the Ohio's waves.
To them no kindly word is spoken—
They sit despairing, crushed and broken—
Sleepless, while agonies most keen
Are pulsing through each swollen vein.
And he, the noblest type of men,
Who braved the master in his den,
And even by the blood hound's lair
Cheered the bondsman's deep despair—
Whose footfall told them when to flee,
Who staked his life to make them free;
And 'midst an angered, watchful band,
Grasped firm the captive's trembling hand,
And boldly led him through the night
By the north star's dusky light.

There's glory on the battle-field,
Where fame is won by smoking steel,
The squadro'n shock, the sleety boom
Make rank the laurel's crimson bloom,
And dazzled by the meteor glare,
The world applauds the heroes there.

But laurels greener oft have been
Gathered, where brave acts unseen
Have pulsed up from heroic hearts,
And 'gainst the wrong hath taken part,
And silently the battle fought,
While by the noisy world forgot.
Caring not for odds, they calmly try
And cast their lives upon the die,
Go down, perhaps, beneath a cloud
Of odium, like a funeral shroud,
Palling their fame, till after days
Shall roll the heavy gloom away
And find all bright, the darkning stain
Forever wiped—a Hero's name.
Far braver feet than ever stood
Upon the slippery field of blood,
Have threaded oft the cane-break's gloom,
Or leaped the treacherous lagoon,
Or left in footprints on the plain
The beacon-marks of deathless fame.
Far braver hearts than ever beat
Against the battle's hurtling sleet,
Have calmly pulsed while bitter wrongs
Have seamed their flesh with dripping thongs,
And yet, when through the silent night,
The blood-hound's bay broke on the flight,
And bolder eyes have watched his spring,
And braved the eye-balls' fiery glare,
And felt the bared fang's burning sting
With silent and resigned despair,
And gentle hands that hour have clasped
Their babes in agony. The pressure o'er,
And then the welcome steel have grasped—
The babes are slaves no more![*]
Their deed of freedom written o'er
With their own darkly-jetting gore,
They rest now on the smoking sod,
Unfettered, free, their souls with God.
The babes, with kisses on their tawny brows,
Instead of fetters on their limbs,
And doomed to wasting toil and sin.

The mirthful revel now begun,
Far in the night-time still goes on—
The fearful curse, the hollow laugh,
Burst clear above the maddening glass.
The lost are found! and bound in chains,
Are drifting back to thrall again.
The hunters won. That human flesh
Is worth so much per pound in cash,

And what of him, that fearless one
Who failed, the noble task begun?
And falling, neither fled nor wept
But sullen, dogged their hastening steps,
Hoping in the last dark hour
To wrench them from the hunters' power.
'Twas joy to grapple one like him;
And tightly now on every limb
The manacles are welded fast,
And he into the darkness cast.
There's gloom upon that fearless soul
While, showering sobbingly and cold,
The waters from the groaning wheel
Are falling where they bound him;
As chill within the shadows steal
And dark as those around him,
Sit heavy where are high hopes wasted,
For him the bitter ashes tasted;
While slowly through the future gloom,
The gallows and the hangman loom,

For death Seth Concklin never cared—
A thousand such he'd often dared
Upon the field, and where the hounds
Had trailed him o'er the treach'rous ground.
But thus to die! It should not be—
The very thought was agony.
He lifted up his pallid face—
His lips were moved in prayer,
He prayed for pardon and for grace
And strength the deed to dare.
He'd bear his heavy chains to God,
And trust him rather than a mob,
One thought of home and her who bore him;
And one for those he failed to win
From bondage and its fearful sin;
Then tenderly his bosom swelled
And scalding tear drops thickly fell
Upon the heavy bands, like rain,
For those he may not see again.
The irons clank—one fearful leap,
And Concklin through the window breaks,
And plunging downward with a shiver,
Sinks beneath the silent river.
The bubbles but a moment tell
Where lone, and chained, a Hero fell,
Then burst and sink into the wave
Which wraps him in a nameless grave;—
His shroud, the manacles that bound him;
His tomb, the waters gathering round him;
The stars his mourners, and the flood
Which sobbed to chill his noble blood.

The cold, and stiff, and ghastly head
Was dragged up from the river's bed.
The rusty iron's dismal clank,
As they laid him out upon the bank,
The cause for coarse and brutal jeering
From ruffians who no longer feared him.
And in his chains and dripping hair,
Without a coffin, shroud, or prayer,
They burried him. And not a stone
Now marks the spot—a Hero's tomb!
"When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck the hallowed mold,
She there shall weave a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod."
In spite of years and wasting rust,
The chains still bind that hallowed dust,
But Concklin's soul, unfettered, moves
With Him of Justice, Truth, and Love,
The grave has but the empty bands,
For Fame and Heaven claim the Man.

And when they asked where Concklin fell
The ruffian cursed: "Quick, sir, begone!
He's dead and buried—gone to hell—
Buried with his irons on,
So that you cannot fail to greet him,
When at the Judgment-bar you meet him!"
That ruffian horde shall pass away
And mingle with ignoble clay;
While Concklin's lives, a deathless name
Upon the scripture-roll of Fame—
The man who, single-handed, dared
The slave power in its den to beard.

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[*] The slave mother who was taken in Ohio, as the prospect of liberty became hopeless, killed her children that they might not again return to slavery.

THOMAS BABBINGTON MACAULAY

Mr. Reach, the London correspondent of the *Inverness Courant*, says:

"There is a common pedestrian of the London streets well known to all who are acquainted with their notabilities. He is a short stout, sturdy, energetic man; He has a big, round face, and large, staring, and very bright hazel eyes. His hair is cut short, and his hat flung back on the crown of his head. His gait is firm and decided, with a little touch of pomposity.

"He is ever provided with an umbrella, which he swings and flourishes, and batters on the pavement with mighty thumps. He seems generally absorbed in exciting and impulsive thoughts, the traces of which he takes no pains to conceal. His face works, his lips move and mutter, his eyes gleam and flash. Squat as is his figure, and not particularly fine the features, there is an unmistakable air of mental power and energy, approaching to grandeur, about the man. He is evidently under the influence of the strong excitement of fiery thought. People gaze curiously at him, and stop to stare when he has passed. But he heeds no one—seems, indeed, to have utterly forgotten that he is not alone in his privacy, and pushes on, unwitting of the many who stare and smile, and look with curiosity and regard upon Thomas Babbington Macaulay.

"Occasionally, however, the historian and the poet gives still freer vent to the mental impulses which appear to be continually working within him. A friend of mine lately recognised him dining in the coffee room of the Trafalgar Hotel, at Greenwich—a fashionable white-bait house, which, it appears, he frequently patronizes. He was alone, as he generally is, and the attention of more than one of the company was attracted by his peculiar muttering and fidgetiness, and by the mute gestures with which he ever and anon illustrated his mental dreaming. All at once—it must have been towards the climax of the verse of prose, which he was working up in his mind—Mr. Macaulay seized a massive decanter, held it a moment suspended in the air, and then dashed it down upon the table with such hearty good will, that the solid crystal flew about in fragments, while the numerous parties dining round instinctively started up and stared at the curious iconoclast. Not a whit put out, however; Mr. Macaulay, who was well known to the waiters, called loudly for his bill to be made out at the bar, and then pulling, with a couple of jerks, his hat and his umbrella from the stand, clapped the one carelessly on his head, and strode out flourishing the other.

Evil Speaking.—The following anecdote is related of the late excellent J. J. Gurney, by one who, as a child, was often one of his family circle:—

"One night—I remember it well—I received a severe lesson on the sin of evil-speaking. Severe I thought it then, and my heart rose in childish anger against him who gave it; but I had not lived long enough in this world to know how much mischief a child's thoughtless talk may do, and how often it happens that talkers run off the straight line of truth. S. did not stand very high in my esteem, and I was about to speak further of her failings of temper. In a few moments my eye caught a look of such calm and steady displeasure that I stopped short. There was no mistaking the meaning of that dark speaking eye. It brought the color to my face, and confusion and shame to my heart. I was silent for a few moments, when Joseph J Gurney asked, very gravely,

"'Dost thou know any good things to tell us of her?'

"I did not answer; and the question was more seriously asked.

"'Think; is there nothing good thou canst tell us of her?'

"'Oh! yes, I know some good things; but—

"'Would it not have been better, then, to relate those good things than to have told us that which would lower her in our esteem? Since there is good to relate, would it not be kinder to be silent on the evil? 'Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity,' thou knowest.'"

Insects Never Grow.—Many people fancy that a little fly is only little because it is young, and that it will grow up in process of time to be as big as a blue-bottle. Now this idea is entirely wrong; for when an insect has once attained to its winged state it grows no more.

MR. BLIFKIN'S BABY.

That first baby was a great institution. As soon as he came into this "breathing world," as the late W. Shakespeare has it, he took command in our house. Every thing was subservient to him. The baby was the balance wheel that regulated everything. He regulated the temperature, he regulated the food, he regulated the servants, he regulated me. For the first six months of that precious existence, he had me up on an average six times a night. "Mr. Blifkins," says my wife, "bring that light here, do; the baby looks strangely; I'm so afraid it will have a fit!" Of course the lamp was brought, and of course the baby lay sucking his fist like alittle white bear, as he was.—"Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, "I think I feel a draught of air; I wish you would get up and see if the window is not open a little, because baby might get sick." Nothing was the matter with the window, as I knew very well. "Mr. Blifkins," says my wife, just as I was going to sleep again, "that lamp, as you have placed it, shines directly in baby's eyes—strange that you have no more consideration." I arranged the light, and went to bed again. Just as I was dropping to sleep again, "Mr. Blifkins," said my wife, "did you think to buy that broma to-day for the baby?" "My dear," said I, "will you do me the injustice to believe that I could overlook a matter so essential to the comfort of that inestimable child?" She apologized very handsomely, but made her anxiety the scape goat. I forgave her, and without saying a word more to her, I addressed myself to sleep.—"Mr. Blifkins, said my wife, shaking me, "you must not snore so; you will wake the baby."—"Just so—just so," said I, half asleep, thinking I was Solon Shingle. "Mr. Blifkins," said my wife "will you get up, and hand me the warm gruel from the nurse lamp for baby?—the dear child! if it wasn't for his mother, I don't know what he would do. How can you sleep so, Mr. Blifkins?" "I suspect, my dear," said I, "that it is because I am tired." "Oh, it's very well for you men to talk about being tired," said my wife; "I don't know what you would say if you had to toil and drudge like a poor woman with a baby." I tried to soothe her by telling her she had no patience at all, and got up for the posset. Having aided in answering the baby's requirements, I stepped into bed again, with the hope of sleeping. "Mr. Blifkins," said she, in a louder key. I said nothing. "Oh dear!" said that estimable woman in great apparent anguish, "how can a man, who has arrived at the honor of a live baby of his own, sleep, when he don't know that the dear creature will live till morning!" I remained silent, and, after a while, deeming that Mrs. Blifkins had gone to sleep, I stretched my limbs for repose. How long I slept I don't know, but I was awakened by a furious jab in the forehead by some sharp instrument. I started up, and Mrs. Blifkins was sitting up in the bed, adjusting some portion of the babys dress. She had, in a state of semi-somnolence, mistaken my head for the pillow, which she customarily used for a nocturnal pin-cushion. I protested against such treatment in somewhat round terms, pointing to several perforations in my forehead. She told me I should willingly bear such trifling things for the sake of the baby. I insisted upon it that I didn't think my duty as a parent to that young immortal required the surrender of my forehead for a pincushion. This was one of many nights passed in this way The truth was, that baby was what every other man's first baby is, an autocrat—absolute and unlimited. Such was the story of Blifkins, as he related it to us the other day. It is a little exaggerated picture of almost every man's experience.—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

A CHAPTER ON NAMES—THE SMITHS.

Names are curious things, and by the Jews were given to infants on the eighth day—the Romans on the ninth—and the Greeks on the tenth. In all nations the names of men were significant, and not simply sounds for the sake of distinction, and generally marked the good wishes of the parents. A happy name seemed to indicate prosperity in life—hence *Victor, Castor, Probus, Faustus,* &c. The Fausta Nomina, or lucky names, were always first enrolled in the *Roman* musters, and first called to serve at the sacrifices.

Plato recommends fortunate names, and Pythagoras even taught that men's actions and successes were according to these distinctions.

The Romans, from the beginning, had two names, and afterwards three, the better to distinguish themselves. In ancient times slaves had no names but what they borrowed from their masters or the countries of their origin. Adopted citizens assumed the names of their benefactors, retaining also those of their own family. M. Junius Brutus, adopted by Q. Servilius Cepio Agola, was called Q. Servilius Cepio Agola Brutus.

Heathens upon their embracing Christianity, receive new names, as Saul, the Jew, was called Paul; and the Jews were in the habit of being called by a Jewish name among their own people, and by another with the Gentiles. For instance, we find Thomas called Dydamus, and Tabitha, Dorcas. Some think this is the reason why Saul assumed the Roman name of Paul.

Who has not acquaintances among the 'Smiths,' a most extraordinary name? Some time ago there were some very learned discussions going on concerning the origin and wonderful extension of this race. Studious explorers among derivatives and nominal roots found in the name of John Smith a world of mystery. Some Philologist in Providence wrote thirty columns to enlighten the public on the subject, and threw down his pen because it was exhaustless. Some profess to have discovered that the great family of the Smith are the veritable descendants in a direct line from Shem, Noah's son, the father of the Shemitish tribe, or Shem—hence the decimation—Shem—Shemit—Shmit—Smith.

Another learned scholar in Philadelphia, contends for the universality of *John Smith's* name not only in our own, but among all lands. Commencing with the Hebrews, he says they had no Christian names, and consequently no *Johns*—in Hebrew the name stood simply *Shemr Shemit*. In other nations, however, the John Smith is found full, one and undivided. Let us trace it:

Latin—Johannes Smithius.
Italian—Giovanni Smithi.
Spanish—Juan Smithas.
Dutch—Hans Schmidt.
French—Jean Smeets.
Greek—Ion Skmitton.
Russian—Ionloff Schmittowski.
Polish—Ivan Schmittiwelski.
Chinese—Tohn Shimmit.
Icelandic—Tahne Smitton.
Welch—Jiohn Scmidd.
Tuscarora—Ton-Ta Smittla.
Mexican—Jontli F'Smitlz.

To prove the antiquity of the name, the same savan observes, that in the temple of Osiris, Egypt, was found the name of "Pharoah Smithosis, being the 9th, in the 18th. dynasty of the Theban kings. He was the founder of the celebrated temples of Smithopolis Magna."

We congratulate the respectable Smiths on these learned and profound researches, which bid fair to explode the opinions that the great family of Smiths were the descendants of horse shoers, anvil and hammer men. To them these researches must be deeply delightful. My neighbor of this name, who, not long since, consulted me about the probability of his heirship to a princely estate in the English Court of Chancery, can now easily establish the antiquity of his family. A New York clairvoyant told him to go ahead in its prosecution, as he was the residuary legatee.

G. P. D.

The Clove, Mass.

The late Mr. Quintin Dick once entertained a large party to dinner, when a sailor knocked violently at the door, and insisted on immediate admission to Mr. Quintin Dick. The servant, supposing he had some message from Mr. Dick's relations in India, introduced him into the dining room. Mr. D. arose, and the sailor, reaching out his hand, said "Is your name Quintin Dick?" "It is, at your service." "By Jupiter! I'm glad of it. Give us your hand, old boy! My name is Dick Quintin; and, by the powers we'll have a drop of grog together!" The effect on the company may be easily imagined. Mr. Dick took it in good humor, gave the man half a crown, and told the servant to take him into the kitchen and give himall he could eat and drink.

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The Union of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE and PUTNAM'S MONTHLY has given to the consolidated work a circulation second to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 50,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents, and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American Magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superb and costly steel-plate engraving

"THE LAT UPPER,"

and will present a copy of it to every three dollar subscriber for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over $6,000, by the late celebrated A. L. Dick, from the original of Raphael Morghen after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings.

The first impressions of this engraving are held at $10, and it was the intention of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than $5, being richly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—cheap at $3—and this splendid engraving, richly worth $5; thus getting for $3 the value of $8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings immediately, yet it can hardly be expected that impressions of so large a plate can be taken off as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall, therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to obtain their engraving early, and from the first impressions, should send in their subscriptions without delay. The engraving can be sent on rollers, by mail, or in any other manner, as subscribers shall order.

$20,000 IN WORKS OF ART.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the 25th day of December, 1858, of a series of splendid works of art, consisting of one hundred rich and rare Oil Paintings, valued at from $100 to $1,000 each. Also, 2,000 magnificent Steel-Plate Engravings, worth from $3 to $5 each, making, in all, over THREE THOUSAND GIFTS, worth TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Inclose $3 to the publishers and you will commence receiving the Magazine by return mail. You will also receive with the first copy a numbered subscription receipt entitling you to the Engraving of

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and a chance to draw one of those "THREE THOUSAND PRIZES".

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

EMERSON' MAGAZINE
FOR 1858.

First: Because its literary contents will, during the year, embrace contributions from over ONE HUNDRED different writers and thinkers, numbering among them the most distinguished of American authors.

Second: Because its editorial departments, "Our Studio," "Our Window," and "Our Olio," will each be conducted by an able editor—and it will surpass, in the variety and richness of its editorial contents, any other magazine.

Third: Because it will contain, during the year nearly six hundred original pictorial illustrations from designs by the first American artists.

Fourth: Because for the sum of $3 you will receive this splendid monthly, more richly worth that sum than any other magazine, and the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," worth $5.

Fifth: Because you will very likely draw one of the three thousand prizes to be distributed on the 25th day of December, 1858—perhaps one that is worth $1,000.

Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish the objects of the publishers without further efforts, yet they have determined to continue through the year

A GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty four subscribers, either at one or more post-offices, we will present a splendid Library, consisting of Forty Large Bound Volumes, embracing the most popular works in the market.—The club may be formed at the club price, $2 a year without the engraving, or at the full price, $3 with the engraving of the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library, and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be forwarded on receipt of twenty five cents. Over 200 Libraries, or 8,000 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a Library to every clergyman, to every school teacher, or to some one at every post office in the country.

AGENT GETTING RICH.

The success which our agents are meeting with is almost astonishing. Among the many evidences of this fact, we are permitted to publish the following:

Gentlemen: The following facts in relation to what your Agents are doing in this section, may be of use to some enterprising young man in want of employment. The Rev. John E. Jardon, of this place has made, since last Christmas, over $1,000 in his agency. Mr David M. Heath, of Ridgly, Mo., your General Agent for Platt County, is making $5 per day for each Sub-Agent employed by him; and Messrs Weimer & Evans, of Oregon Mo., your Agents for Holt County, are making from $8 to $25 per day, and your humble servant has made, since the seventh day of last January, over $1,700, besides paying for 300 acres of land out of the business worth over $1,000. You are at liberty to publish this statement, if you like and to refer to any of the parties named.

Daniel Gregg, Carrollton, Mo.

With such inducements as we offer, anybody can obtain subscribers. We invite every gentleman out of employment, and every lady who desires a pleasant MONEY-making occupation to apply at once for an agency. Applications should inclose 25 cents for a specimen copy of the Magazine, which will always be forwarded with answer to application by return mail.

Specimen Engraving.

As we desire to place in the hands of every person who proposes to get up a club, and also of every agent, a copy of the engraving of "THE LAST SUPPER," as a specimen, each applicant inclosing us $3 will receive the engraving post paid by return mail, also specimens of our publications and one of the numbered subscription receipts entitling the holder to the Magazine one year and to a chance in the distribution. This offer is made only to those who desire to act as agents or to form clubs. Address

OAKSMITH & CO.
No. 371 Broadway, New York.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at this Office.